



**TRAVIS COUNTY  
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM  
2013-2018**

June 11, 2014

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## **PART I. INTRODUCTION AND PLAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **1.1 PURPOSE**

This Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) Document has been prepared by Travis County to meet the regulatory requirements of the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) Phase II Storm Water General Permit TXR040000 for storm water discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) that reach Waters of the United States, issued by the Texas Commission for Environmental Quality (TCEQ) on December 13, 2013. This SWMP, with a Notice of Intent (NOI), will be delivered to the TCEQ on or before June 11, 2014, to obtain coverage under this General Permit. This SWMP was developed and will be implemented in accordance with the requirements of the MS4 General Permit to reduce and prevent pollution in storm water to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) and effectively prohibit illicit discharges to the MS4.

### **1.2 STORM WATER PROGRAM BACKGROUND**

The TPDES Storm Water Program is the State of Texas administered version of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), a comprehensive two-phased national program mandated under the Clean Water Act by Congress for addressing urban sources of storm water discharges that affect water quality. Phase I of the NPDES program, implemented in the 1990s, required urbanized areas with populations over 100,000 to implement programs to mitigate urban storm water pollution. Phase II of the program, adopted by EPA in 1999, included smaller municipalities and “urbanized counties” with populations below 100,000. Travis County implemented its’ first Phase II SWMP from August 2007 to August 2012 under the first TPDES MS4 General Permit, and continues implementation of these BMPs now and under the new SWMP plan when approved. In 2009, Governor Perry signed SB1299 from the Texas Legislature giving Travis County more explicit authority under Section 573.001 of the Texas Local Government Code to perform SWMP activities.

#### **1.2.1 Travis County MS4 Interlocal Agreements for SWMP Activities**

Travis County entered into Inter-local Agreements (ILAs) for coordination of SWMP activities with several other entities it shares jurisdictional MS4 area with during the first permit term, including the City of Austin Extra-territorial Jurisdiction (ETJ), the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) Highland Lakes Watershed Ordinance area (the Lake Travis watershed), and the City of Pflugerville ETJ. Details of these ILAs are outlined further in the SWMP. Travis County believes inter-local coordination on SWMP activities in the County MS4 is important and increases the effectiveness of the efforts of all entities involved. The County will continue to consider ILAs and other forms of inter-local coordination to improve SWMP efforts during the Second Permit Term with other municipal ETJs and special districts.

### **1.3 COUNTY NATURAL RESOURCES AND LAND USE**

#### **1.3.1 Geography**

Travis County is located in south-central Texas, home to the State Capitol within the City of Austin. The Balcones Fault Zone runs through the center of the county, north to south, creating geographically diverse topography between east and west. The steep limestone “Hill Country” of the Edwards Plateau exists in the western half of the county, and the flatter, deep clay soils of the Blackland Prairie occur in the eastern half. There are ten major soil associations, including the Brackett, Tarrant, and Speck-Tarrant shallow soils of the Edwards Plateau; and the Houston Black-

Heiden, Austin-Eddy, Burleson Wilson, Ferris-Heiden, Bergstrom-Norwood, Travis-Chaney, and Lewisville-Patrick, deeper clayey soil associations of the eastern Blackland Prairie and Colorado River Floodplain. Travis County receives an average of 32 inches of rain annually, which can include rapid and intense storm water runoff events, especially in the steeper terrain of the Hill Country (i.e. “flash flooding”). Although spring and fall typically have the greatest potential for rainfall intensity, intense rainfall and storm water runoff events can happen year round.

### **1.3.2 Water Resources**

Travis County contains major water resources sensitive to storm water pollution and illicit discharges. The Colorado River flows through the county from west to east, forming Lake Travis in the western Hill Country at Mansfield Dam, as well as Lake Austin and Lady Bird Lake in the central part of the County within the City of Austin, formed by Tom Miller Dam and Longhorn Dam. The Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) built and maintains these three dams along the river for flood control, as well as water supply, recreation, and power supply purposes. In addition, there is the Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer in southwest Travis County, the Northern Edwards Aquifer Zone in the northern county, and the Colorado River east of Austin and its’ associated Alluvial Aquifer. The Glen Rose Formation and Hensell Sand outcrops in western Travis County provide recharge to the Trinity Aquifer. These surface water and groundwater resources provide the drinking water supply for County residents and much of the regional area, as well as providing significant recreational use.

### **1.3.3 Land Use**

Unincorporated Travis County is rapidly urbanizing, with land development dominated by the City of Austin and its’ 5 mile Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ) in the center of the County. The Austin regional area, including Travis County, has been one of the fast-growing areas in the country for many years. In addition to the City of Austin, there are 22 additional smaller municipalities scattered throughout the County, most with ETJs. Numerous special districts also exist which have storm water management responsibilities, including Municipal Utility Districts (MUDs) and Water Control and Improvement Districts (WCIDs). Land use is primarily residential, with supporting commercial development and some industrial activities. Eastern Travis County contains a large amount of active farmland. Newer urban subdivisions with curb and gutter streets and storm sewer drainage systems are predominant in and near the urbanized areas and municipal ETJs, and are scattered in outlying areas as well. Older residential subdivisions with open drainage ditches and on-site septic systems occur in outlying areas and are also interspersed with the newer development in the more urbanized areas.

### **1.3.4 Existing Storm Water Quality Regulatory Jurisdictions**

The Travis County Code for storm water quality now covers all of unincorporated Travis County. This includes the large area of the City of Austin 5-mile ETJ and the area of the LCRA Highland Lakes Watershed Ordinance. Travis County has Interlocal Agreements (ILAs) with each for coordination of SWMP activities. Seventeen (17) of the 22 smaller municipalities in Travis County have unincorporated ETJs of various sizes in the County MS4. Some of these 17 municipal ETJs have storm water quality regulations, such as Bee Cave, Lakeway, and Cedar Park, but most do not. Travis County performs SWMP activities in all the municipal ETJs and the specials districts. Travis County currently has an ILA with the City of Pflugerville to perform SWMP activities in the Pflugerville ETJ. Travis County will consider cooperative agreements and ILAs in the second MS4 permit term with other entities to further enhance SWMP activities, more wisely use resources, and to eliminate gaps in program coverage.

## **1.4 DESCRIPTION OF RECEIVING WATERS**

### **1.4.1 Overview**

The watersheds within Travis County are dominated by the Colorado River, which flows through the county from west to east, dividing the county into north and south halves. Close to 100% of receiving watershed areas in the County discharge into the Colorado and the three LCRA reservoirs formed along the Colorado: Lake Travis, Lake Austin, and Lady Bird Lake. Table A is the List of Primary Receiving Waters in Unincorporated Travis County. Watersheds included on TCEQ's 2012 Texas Water Quality Inventory and 303(d) List of impaired waters are shown. This TCEQ Report describes the status of the state's waters, as required by Sections 305(b) and 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act, including impaired beneficial uses that may affect public health, fitness for use by aquatic species and other wildlife, and specific pollutants and their possible sources.

### **1.4.2 Lake Travis and Lake Austin Watersheds**

The western Hill Country watersheds generally flow west to east, into Lake Travis, Lake Austin, and then into Lady Bird Lake in the City of Austin. Cow Creek, Big Sandy Creek, Post Oak Creek discharge into Lake Travis from the northwest side of the Lake, and Bee Creek West, and the Pedernales River discharge into Lake Travis from the southwest side. Lick Creek, Fall Creek, Cypress Creek, and Hamilton Creek discharge into the Pedernales River before discharge into Lake Travis. Bee Creek and Bull Creek discharge into Lake Austin below Lake Travis. Of special interest in these watersheds north of the lakes is the protection and enhancement of habitat of the federally listed Jollyville Plateau Salamander, which inhabits spring outlets associated with the Northern Segment of the Edwards Aquifer.

### **1.4.3 Barton & Onion Creek Watersheds & Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Zone**

The Barton Creek watershed, in the southwest, is within the Recharge and Contributing Watershed Zones of the Barton Springs Segment of the Edwards Aquifer (a.k.a. the Barton Springs Zone), and discharges into Lady Bird Lake downstream of Barton Springs Pool. Eanes Creek discharges into Lady Bird Lake as well. The Barton Springs Zone extends south from the primary discharge point of the springs at Barton Springs Pool in Austin's Zilker Park, into northern Hays County. The southwest watersheds of Onion, Williamson, Slaughter, Bear, and Little Bear Creeks include the remaining areas within the Barton Springs Zone. Barton Springs Pool is home to the Austin Blind and the Barton Springs Salamanders, two federally listed endangered species determined to be particularly vulnerable to storm water pollution of the Aquifer.

### **1.4.4 Northeast Watersheds**

The Northeast Blackland area watersheds flow generally south from the northeast boundary of the County and discharge into the Colorado River downstream of Lady Bird Lake, including: Walnut, Gilleland, Wilbarger, Willow, Elm, Cottonwood, and Dry Creek East and their associated tributaries. Very small, isolated areas along the northern Travis-Williamson county line discharge to Brushy Creek and the Brazos River Basin. A very small portion of the Recharge Zone area for the Northern Edwards Aquifer exists in far north central Travis County in the headwaters of the Walnut Creek watershed. The Northern Edwards Aquifer Segment primarily occurs in Williamson and Bell Counties to the north of Travis County.

### 1.4.5 Southeast Watersheds

The Southeast Blackland region watersheds generally flow north from the southern boundary of Travis County and discharge into the Colorado River downstream of Lady Bird Lake. These watersheds include: Onion Creek and its tributaries east of Interstate 35 – Marble, Rinard, Cottonmouth, and South Boggy Creeks; as well as Carson Creek, Dry Creek, Maha Creek, and Cedar Creek. A small area of Plum Creek in far south Travis County discharges south to the Guadalupe River Basin.

Table A							
List of Primary Receiving Waters In the Travis County MS4							
Name	Segment ID	Drains To	County Precinct	Edwards Aquifer	Listed in		303 (d) Impairment Parameter
					305(b)	303(d)	
Lake Travis Watershed							
Cow Creek	1404B	Lake Travis	3	No	Yes	No	
Big Sandy Creek	none	Lake Travis	3	No	No	No	
Post Oak Creek	none	Lake Travis	3	No	No	No	
Bee Creek West	none	Lake Travis	3	No	No	No	
Lick Creek	1404D	Pedernales River	3	No	Yes	No	
Fall Creek	none	Pedernales River	3	No	No	No	
Hamilton Creek	none	Pedernales River	3	No	No	No	
Cypress Creek	none	Pedernales River	3	No	No	No	
Pedernales River	1414	Lake Travis	3	No	Yes	No	
Lake Travis	1404	Lake Austin	3	No	Yes	No	
Lake Austin Watershed							
Bee Creek	1403P	Lake Austin	3	No	Yes	No	
Bull Creek	1403A	Lake Austin	3	No	Yes	Yes	Depressed DO
West Bull Creek	1403B	Bull Creek	3	No	Yes	No	
Westlake-Davenpt Trib	1403R	Lake Austin	3	No	Yes	No	
Lake Austin	1403	Lady Bird Lake	3	No	Yes	No	Depressed DO
Lady Bird Lake Watershed							
Barton Creek	1430	Lady Bird Lake	3	Yes	Yes	No	
Little Barton Creek	none	Barton Creek	3	Yes	No	No	
Eanes Creek	1429B	Lady Bird Lake	3	Yes	Yes	No	
Onion Creek Watershed							
Little Bear Creek	none	Bear Creek	3	Yes	No	No	
Bear Creek	1427C	Onion Creek	3	Yes	Yes	No	
Slaughter Creek	1427A	Onion Creek	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Impaired macrobenthic community
Williamson Creek	1427B	Onion Creek	3	Yes	Yes	No	
Onion Creek	1427	Colorado River	3 and 4	Yes	Yes	No	
Colorado River Watershed Southeast below Lady Bird Lake							
Rinard Creek	1427F	Onion Creek	4	No	Yes	No	
Marble Creek	1427E	Onion Creek	4	No	Yes	No	
Cottonmouth Creek	none	Onion Creek	4	No	No	No	
South Boggy Creek	1427D	Onion Creek	4	No	Yes	No	
Carson Creek	1428H	Colorado River	4	No	No	No	
Dry Creek North Fork	none	Dry Creek	4	No	No	No	
Dry Creek South Fork	none	Dry Creek	4	No	No	No	
Dry Creek	none	Colorado River	4	No	No	No	
Maha Creek	none	Cedar Creek	4	No	No	No	
Cedar Creek	none	Colorado River	4	No	No	No	

<b>Guadalupe River Watershed</b>							
<b>Plum Creek</b>	1810	San Marcos River	4	No	No	No	
<b>Colorado River Watershed Northeast below Lady Bird Lake</b>							
<b>Walnut Creek</b>	1428B	Colorado River	1 and 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	bacteria
<b>Wells Branch Creek</b>	1428G	Walnut Creek	1 and 2	Yes	Yes	No	
<b>Gilleland Creek</b>	1428C	Colorado River	1 and 2	No	Yes	Yes	bacteria
<b>Harris Branch Creek</b>	1428J	Gilleland Creek	1 and 2	No	Yes	No	
<b>Wilbarger Creek</b>	none	Colorado River	1 and 2	No	No	No	
<b>Decker Creek</b>	1428I	Gilleland Creek	1	No	Yes	No	
<b>Elm Creek</b>	none	Gilleland Creek	1	No	No	No	
<b>Lockwood Creek</b>	none	Wilbarger Creek	1	No	No	No	
<b>Cottonwood Creek</b>	none	Wilbarger Creek	1	No	No	No	
<b>Willow Creek</b>	none	Wilbarger Creek	1	No	No	No	
<b>Dry Creek East</b>	none	Wilbarger Creek	1	No	No	No	
<b>Colorado River</b>	1428	Gulf of Mexico	1 and 4	No	Yes	No	

## **1.5 TRAVIS COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES**

### **1.5.1 Travis County Commissioners' Court**

The Travis County Commissioners' Court is the elected representative body of Travis County government, consisting of four county precinct commissioners and a County Judge elected county-wide. Primary responsibilities of the Court include county government administration; construction and maintenance of county roads, parks, and facilities; criminal justice system oversight; and public health and safety ordinance authority as allowed by state law. County Commissioners are responsible for managing the county public roadway system, which includes an associated drainage infrastructure. Travis County has managed its roadway system under a County-wide, consolidated precinct system since 1989, rather than individual precinct road administration.

### **1.5.2 Transportation and Natural Resources (TNR) Department**

The Travis County TNR Department is designated by the County Commissioner's Court responsible for constructing and maintaining county roads and parks in unincorporated areas, as well as miscellaneous other responsibilities, including implementation of the majority of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) in the SWMP. TNR Road Maintenance is responsible for maintaining over 1,200 miles of County roadways currently accepted for maintenance by the Commissioner's Court, including the associated drainage and bridge infrastructure. TNR Public Works oversees the design and construction of new County Capital Improvements Project (CIP) roads and parks in the unincorporated areas. TNR's other major responsibilities include County vehicle fleet maintenance,, and the subdivision and development permit review and inspection programs described in detail in Part II. Travis County TNR is also a co-permit-holder with the City of Austin and LCRA in the Balcones Canyonlands Conservation Plan (BCCP) in west Travis County, a Preserve for endangered species permitted through the federal U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

### **1.5.3 Other County Departments Performing SWMP Activities**

Other Travis County Departments having responsibilities for implementation or assistance with BMPs where indicated in the SWMP include: the Travis County Attorney's Office, the Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services Department, the Texas AgriLife Extension Service of Travis County, the Media Services Department of the County Information Technology Services (ITS) Department, the Travis County Sheriff's Office, and the Travis County Emergency Services Department.

#### **1.5.4 County Legal Authority and Enforcement Measures for SWMP**

Travis County has explicit legal authority to implement the TPDES storm water management and pollution prevention programs, which was granted in 2009 by the Texas Legislature. Travis County is the third county in Texas to gain this legal authority in addition to Bexar and Harris Counties. The Travis County Attorney's Office may also use the Texas Water Code, and Health and Safety Code provisions for criminal enforcement against pollution discharges. The County also has legal authority to regulate floodplain and subdivision development, on-site sewage facilities, nuisance abatement, and auto salvage yards. Subdivision regulation in municipal ETJs under state law is intended to be administered through a single office of the county and/or the municipality, or a combined office.

The County Commissioners Court and the County Attorney's Office approved a standard operating procedure (SOP) known as the Travis County Code Enforcement Policy, for the TNR Department to use progressive enforcement measures to respond to violations of land development related regulations discovered during compliance inspections. The SOPs for the land development related inspection and enforcement measures are described in more detail in Part II, MCM 3-4; SOPs for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) are described in more detail in Part II, MCM 2; and the SOPs for inspection and enforcement of County construction activities are described in more detail in Part II, MCM 7.

#### **1.5.5 County Resources and Revenue Sources for SWMP**

Travis County resources for the SWMP implementation include the existing funded programs and staff responsible for the implementation of the SWMP as described herein. County existing revenue sources include real property taxes, license plate fees for road maintenance (known as the Road and Bridge Fund), and miscellaneous user fees, including fees paid by development permit applicants associated with the land development review and inspection programs administered by TNR. Use of road and bridge funds outside of the accepted County right-of-way is restricted, which limits use of these funds for off right-of-way waterway and drainage channel maintenance.

### **1.6 SWMP DEVELOPMENT AND RATIONALE**

#### **1.6.1 Development Sources for SWMP**

The TNR Department staff prepared this SWMP for the Second Permit Term primarily by researching and revising the First Permit Term SWMP to meet the New MS4 General Permit requirements and to continue the primary BMPs from the First Permit Term. No other public or private entities, consultants, or MS4 operators directly assisted the County in revising this SWMP. Information sources also included dialogue with the managers and staff of affected County programs, other local and state regulatory agencies, and the TCEQ website and TCEQ staff. The SWMP also includes BMPs aimed at addressing impaired waters requiring a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). In particular, Travis County committed to management measures in TMDL I-Plans developed for Gilleland Creek and for Walnut Creek.

#### **1.6.2 Rationale Statement for SWMP**

The Second Term Permit identifies that each County with urbanized areas subject to this permit must implement the Level 2 BMPs and Travis County is proposing this level of program implementation. However, it is noteworthy to state that Travis County will continue to operate a

robust storm water management program that exceeds the Level 2 commitments described in this SWMP. The County selected the BMPs and measurable goals for this Second Permit Term SWMP using the following rationale. The County evaluated the new MS4 General Permit; the BMPs and deliverable goals in the First Permit Term SWMP and those used by other storm water programs. Actual, potential, and any new sources of pollution in the County were considered. Current County organizational resources, constraints, and revenue sources were considered, as well as input received over the First Permit Term from involved County staff and community members. The BMPs in the SWMP were then selected in order to:

- Meet General the new General Permit TXR040000 requirements;
- Continue performing and improving the primary BMPs successfully developed in the First Permit Term SWMP;
- Consider any additional practices that will result in more effective BMP performance;
- Prevent and reduce storm water pollution to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) from the sources required in the SWMP;
- Continue the existing level of County storm water regulations county-wide, which is consistent with the primary existing storm water jurisdictions in the County and appropriate for the local community;
- Implement specific BMPs that address pollutants contributing to five watersheds with impaired uses;
- Continue to include existing eligible Travis County program efforts being performed;
- Keep program costs reasonable and affordable;
- Continue efforts to integrate and improve storm water BMPs in existing County programs where it is feasible versus creating new programs;
- Continue to partner with existing storm water jurisdictions in the MS4 through Inter local Agreements or similar cooperative methods where mutually beneficial to achieving SWMP goals and reduce duplication;
- Address any significant sources of storm water pollution not being emphasized adequately in the First Permit Term SWMP or by other jurisdictions in the County MS4;
- Continue to address the high level of construction activities ongoing in the County by emphasizing construction runoff and post-construction BMPs;
- Consolidate any redundant, unclear, or unnecessary measureable goals in the First Permit Term SWMP to make annual reporting clearer and simpler and to emphasize the primary SWMP outcomes.

The SWMP is required to cover only the 2010 Census Urbanized Area (UA) as a minimum. However, the County will continue a County-wide MS4 scope for the following reasons:

- Higher local community standards - major sensitive water resources and storm water jurisdictions outside of the UA, including the Edwards Aquifer, Austin ETJ, and Lake Travis Highland Lakes Watershed Ordinance zone, already exceed MS4 General Permit minimum requirements;
- Storm water regulations county-wide will ensure a minimum standard everywhere and will not leave out any county areas or residents;
- County drainage and storm water programs are county-wide, making implementation of BMPs only in the UA inconsistent with existing practice and administration more difficult;
- Roadway infrastructure county-wide will benefit from BMPs to improve conveyance, flood control, erosion control; and reduce sediment discharges and extend pavement and embankment life;

- Significant ongoing land development in Travis County since the 1990s is projected to continue into the foreseeable future, thus the UA will continue to significantly expand within each 5-year SWMP Permit Term.

#### **1.6.2.1 Revisions to BMPs for the SWMP Second Permit Term**

The SWMP BMPs included in the First Permit Term that are deleted or significantly changed in this Second Permit Term SWMP are described below, with an explanation for the changes:

##### MCM 1 – Public Education and Involvement

- The BMPs for Adopt-a-Road and Volunteer Projects, Parks and BCP Participation Projects, and Storm Drain Inlet Marking were consolidated into one new BMP entitled “Volunteer Participation Projects”. There was not a large amount of volunteer activity in each of these individual BMPs to report annually, so it was decided that one combined BMP would report all such volunteer activities for simplicity of administration.
- The Codes and Standards Development BMP activities will be reported under the new “Public Notice and Involvement for SWMP Activities” BMP, again for simplicity of administration.
- The Construction Outreach BMP is reporting some development permit items from MCM 3-4 as public education measures, including development permit checklists, pre-development meetings, pre-construction meetings, and guidance documents.

##### MCM 2 – IDDE

- The Roadside Litter Abatement BMP was moved to MCM 5, where it is more appropriately located.
- The IDDE Program BMP was significantly revised to reflect the development of these programs over the first Permit Term with the multiple County departments involved.

##### MCM 3 and 4 – Construction Runoff and Post Construction Storm Water Management

- The Construction and Post Construction BMPs in the First Permit Term were combined into one section and significantly reorganized to reflect the significant development of these programs in the first Permit Term and because they are both administered primarily in coordination with development permit programs.
- All existing BMP components included in the First Permit Term (regulations, review, inspection, and post-construction inspection) are all included in the Second Permit Term.
- Several existing and new measures are now also being used for public education purposes, as described in the MCM 1 section, third bullet, above.

##### MCM 5 – Pollution Prevention and Good House Keeping for County Operations

- The existing Good Housekeeping BMP was consolidated into the expanded EHS Program BMP, because of redundancy, as all good housekeeping and pollution prevention measures (PPMs) for County operations will be administered as part of the EHS Program.
- The Structural Control Maintenance BMP was revised to the County Pond Inspection and Maintenance Program to reflect program development.
- The ESC BMPs for Maintenance Construction adopted BMP criteria and implemented BMPs, but does not have a reporting system capable of accurately documenting BMP use on all individual work orders. Deliverables for Years 1-3 will be total number of work orders performed annually in the applicable programs that must follow the BMP criteria, then documentation of the work orders in Years 4 and 5 when a new work order database system is put in place.

#### MCM 7 – Authorization for County Construction Activities

- The BMPs for MCM 7 were renamed and reorganized to reflect program development and contain essentially the same components. Tasks were divided into plan review and inspection areas for simplicity of administration.

#### Addressing Impaired Waters

- Targeted Controls and BMPs will be implemented to address the bacteria impairment and TMDLs associated with Gilleland Creek and Walnut Creek.
- To address depressed dissolved oxygen impairments of Lake Austin and Bull Creek, targeted efforts will be undertaken to consider if the MS4 contributes oxygen demanding pollutants or illicit discharges to the waterways.

## **PART II. MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURES (MCMs)**

### **MCM 1 PUBLIC EDUCATION, OUTREACH, AND INVOLVEMENT**

#### **1.1 TCEQ PERMIT REQUIREMENTS – PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH**

*(1) All permittees shall develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive stormwater education and outreach program to educate public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with the illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste and about the impact that stormwater discharges can have on local waterways, as well as the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater.*

*Existing permittees shall assess program elements that were described in the previous permit, modify as necessary, and develop and implement new elements, as necessary, to continue reducing the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP. New elements must be fully implemented by the end of this permit term and newly regulated permittees shall have the program fully implemented by the end of this permit term. The program must, at a minimum:*

*a. Define the goals and objectives of the program based on high priority community-wide issues (for example, reduction of nitrogen in discharges from the small MS4, promoting previous techniques used in the small MS4, or improving the quality of discharges to the Edwards Aquifer);*

*b. Identify the target audience(s);*

*c. Develop or utilize appropriate educational materials, such as printed materials, billboard and mass transit advertisements, signage at select locations, radio advertisements, television advertisements, and websites;*

*d. Determine cost effective and practical methods and procedures for distribution of materials.*

*(2) Throughout the permit term, all permittees shall make the educational materials available to convey the program's message to the target audience(s) at least annually.*

*(3) All permittees shall review and update as necessary, the SWMP and MCM implementation procedures required by Part III.A.2. Any changes must be reflected in the annual report. Such written procedures must be maintained, either on site or in the SWMP and made available for inspection by the TCEQ.*

*(4) MS4 operators may partner with other MS4 operators to maximize the program and cost effectiveness of the required outreach.*

#### **1.2 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION - PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH**

The County will continue to develop and implement a comprehensive storm water education and outreach program to educate public employees, businesses, and the general public about the impact that storm water discharges can have on local waterways, hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste, and steps the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water. The County examined the program elements and BMPs that were implemented in the previous permit to assess any modifications and new elements necessary to continue reducing the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP.

The County defined the goals and objectives of the program based on high priority community-wide issues and identified the target audiences. The County will continue existing educational materials, develop additional materials, and has determined cost effective and practical methods and procedures for distribution, including as a minimum - web sites with information and downloadable materials, television programming, and printed materials. The County will make the educational materials available at least annually to convey the program's message to the target audiences. The County shall review and update the summary of written implementation procedures for this MCM included in this section of the SWMP and update as necessary as required by Part III.A.2. (c), with any changes reflected in the annual report. These written procedures shall be maintained in the SWMP or on site and made available for inspection by the TCEQ.

### **1.2.1 Goals and Objectives of the MS4 Public Education and Outreach Program**

The following are the goals and objectives of the County MS4 Public Education and Outreach program, based on the highest-priority, community-wide issues. The target audiences are identified and the BMPs to be used:

#### **Goal and Objective 1:**

Reduce sediment and pollutant discharges from residential and non-residential construction sites through awareness of development permit requirements and the proper implementation of SWP3s, BMPs, ESC Plans, and inspection and maintenance requirements.

#### Target Audiences:

Development Permit Applicants and Construction Site Operators, including:

1. Residential homebuilders, contractors, and "Mom and Pop" permit applicants
2. Non-residential construction contractors, design consultants, and SWP3 consultants

#### BMPs:

Construction Outreach (primary BMP), TCTV and SWMP Web Site (permit application and compliance guidelines)

#### **Goal and Objective 2:**

Reduce pollutant discharges from residences by promoting awareness of the use of BMPs for landscape maintenance, waste recycling and disposal, water use and conservation, and requirements for drainage system and water quality structure maintenance.

#### Target Audiences:

Residents, Homeowners, Tenants, Homeowners Associations

#### BMPs:

Grow Green Program (primary BMP), TCTV and SWMP Web Site (where applicable)

#### **Goal and Objective 3:**

Reduce wastewater discharges from improperly operated or maintained OSSF systems by prompting awareness of required maintenance practices.

#### Target Audiences:

1. Residential and commercial owners/tenants operating and maintaining OSSF existing systems
2. Residential and commercial projects applying for permits for new OSSF systems
3. Designers and contractors designing, building, and maintaining OSSF systems

BMPs:  
OSSF Outreach

**Goal and Objective 4:**

Increase community-wide awareness of the MS4 program, prohibitions against illegal dumping and illicit discharges, as well as the priority water quality goals and objectives 1-3, above.

Target Audiences:

All - general public, residents, businesses, public employees, school students

BMPs:

TCTV, SWMP Web Site, Watershed and Creek Crossing Signs, “No Dumping” Signs, promotion of dump notification (1-877-NO DUMPS), and all other BMPs

**1.3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES – PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH**

The BMPs selected to implement this MCM Program are described in this section and the associated Table 1A. New BMPs, and modifications to existing BMPs in this MCM that will require a development period for implementation will be developed through a phase-in process described in the BMP description and schedule and shall be fully implemented by the end of this permit term.

**1.3.1 Grow Green Program**

The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service of Travis County will continue to participate in the Grow Green Program, a partnership with the City of Austin, which provides printed and online Fact Sheet information and educational sessions to help residents develop and maintain their landscapes more effectively with less potential negative environmental and storm water quality impacts. Fact Sheets are available on-line or printed copies at numerous key locations in the County, including nurseries and landscape companies. Key information provided in the Grow Green education materials which affect storm water quality include: use of native and adapted landscape plants; landscape design; irrigation and water conservation; rain gardens; lawn, landscape, and tree care, including integrated pest management (IPM) techniques for limiting use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides; and other related topics. Texas AgriLife will assist in the distribution of over 20 educational facts sheets and adapted plant guides and conduct Grow Green educational events.

**1.3.2 Water Conservation and Quality Education Activities– Adult**

The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service of Travis County will continue to perform its existing water conservation and water quality-related education programs for adults in the County. Materials and topics presented will include information on the importance of water conservation and water quality protection, the causes and impacts pollution in storm water run-off can have on water quality, and the practices to perform to conserve water and reduce pollutants in storm water runoff. The Texas AgriLife adult education programs with major water education components will include Master Gardener, at a minimum. .

**1.3.3 Water Science and Conservation Education Activities – Youth**

The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service of Travis County will continue to perform its existing education programs for public and private school students in the County which include major water science, water conservation, and water quality components. Student education materials will include the basics of water-related science, the importance of water conservation and water quality

protection, and the steps they can take to conserve water and reduce pollutants in storm water runoff. Water quality materials will include the causes and impacts pollution in storm water run-off can have on water quality, and may include demonstrations using rainfall and groundwater models. The Texas AgriLife school programs with major water education components will include 4-H Extension Program and Junior Master Gardener at a minimum.

#### **1.3.4 On-Site Sewage Facility (OSSF) Outreach**

The County TNR Development Permit Center will continue to provide assistance and information to the following groups in the County MS4 to better educate and inform them on the processes and BMPs required for residential and commercial OSSF systems to be permitted, constructed, operated, and maintained in optimum condition, which will prevent and reduce any potential pollutant discharges:

- New OSSF permit applicants
- Existing OSSF permit holders and operators, including maintenance specialists
- OSSF design and installation professionals

TNR will continue its existing OSSF web site with information and existing downloadable documents describing OSSF processes and BMPs, including a Design Checklist and a General Information document as a minimum. TNR will also develop an additional OSSF outreach document and perform outreach training meetings with OSSF design and construction professionals.

Travis County TNR has proposed additional watershed-specific BMPs to address the impaired recreational uses of Gilleland Creek and Walnut Creek. Refer to sections 9.1.1 and 9.2.1 of this SWMP for further details.

#### **1.3.5 Watershed and Creek Crossing Signs**

The County will continue to install watershed boundary signs at a minimum of 10 additional locations along major county roadways to increase public awareness of the major watersheds within Travis County for all county residents and visitors. Two signs will be installed at each watershed boundary location, facing each direction with the name of the watershed being entered. The County will also install creek name signs at a minimum of 5 locations where County roads cross major creek tributaries. Two signs will be installed at each creek crossing, facing each direction with the name of the creek. Priority areas for watershed and creek crossing sign installation will be to complete the Urbanized Areas first and then move outward into the MS4. Standard watershed and creek crossing sign formats will be used, consistent with any existing signage programs implemented by adjacent MS4 operators and jurisdictions as much as feasible.

#### **1.3.6 Construction Outreach**

The County TNR Department will continue to provide information and assistance to educate and inform development permit applicants, construction site operators, and the public on the impacts that pollution in storm water run-off can have on water quality and the BMPs required for preventing and reducing pollutants in storm water runoff from construction activities. TNR Development Services and Natural Resources and Environmental Quality staff will answer inquiries and provide information on County Code requirements for construction SWP3 and ESC Plan BMPs, post-construction BMPs, and the related permit process requirements through its TNR Permit Center and web-based MyPermitNow.org development permit system.

Construction Outreach BMPs will include responding to inquiries from the public, consultants, permit applicants, construction site operators; development permit checklists with information on BMP requirements required with every development permit application, revised as necessary; a SWP3 guidance document for residential development permit applicants; Pre-development meetings required with the owners of sites initiating the development permitting process, for large commercial (3 acres and greater) and subdivision (10 acres and greater) construction project permit applications; SWP3 pre-construction meetings required for all non-residential construction projects with a pre-con handout to the operator revised with current SWP3 requirements. TNR will also meet with local operators and consultants providing SWP3 3<sup>rd</sup> party inspection services to explain and answer questions on Code requirements for SWP3 inspection and reporting.

### **1.3.7 Travis County Television (TCTV)**

The Travis County Media Services Department will continue to broadcast water quality education program materials provided by TNR SWMP staff on the Travis County Television (TCTV) Cable Channel 17. Media Services is part of the County's Information Technology Services (ITS) Department. This programming will inform and educate County residents, county employees, businesses, commercial and industrial facilities, and construction industry personnel on a variety of water quality and SWMP related issues and topics, including the impacts that pollution in storm water run-off from can have on water quality, hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste, steps they can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff. There are 25 existing programs and 6 short public announcements that will continue to be broadcast on a rotating schedule. TNR will continue to research water quality program materials during the permit term and will add new broadcast material as feasible and as available. This may include replacing or updating the existing materials as appropriate. TCTV is available in selected areas on Time Warner Cable Channel 17 (digital 10-17), Grande Communications channel 17 and AT&T UVerse channel 99. Key coverage areas in the Travis County MS4 area include: Austin, Cedar Park, Pflugerville, Leander, Lakeway, Bee Cave, The Hills, West Lake Hills, Manor, Braircliff, Sunset Valley, and unincorporated Travis County.

### **1.3.8 SWMP Web Site**

The County TNR Department will continue to maintain and enhance the web site for the SWMP operated by the County's Information Technology Services (ITS) Department located at the web address: [http://www.traviscountytx.gov/tnr/stormwater\\_management\\_program/](http://www.traviscountytx.gov/tnr/stormwater_management_program/). The SWMP web site informs and educates County residents, homeowners, visitors, public employees, businesses, development permit applicants and construction industry personnel on impacts that pollution in storm water run-off from can have on water quality, hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste, steps they can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, and provide public service information for the SWMP. This web site includes or will include the following as a minimum this permit term:

- A copy of the SWMP and SWMP public notices and reports; SWMP-related laws and regulations and technical standards.
- Technical and background information and web links on storm water pollution and water quality, drainage, flooding, mitigation, and BMPs.
- Information and web links supporting construction and post-construction measures, MCM 3 and 4, including links to Travis County TNR and other local development permit programs, regulations, and documents.
- Information and web links supporting the SWMP BMPs for MCM 1, public education outreach and involvement.

- Information and/or web links on waste management and recycling, including household hazardous waste collection and disposal, and industrial activities and illicit discharges.
- Provide opportunities for public service information or web links for other districts or MS4 Operators in the County in support or coordination with the County SWMP.

#### **1.4 TCEQ PERMIT REQUIREMENTS – PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

*All permittees shall involve the public, and, at minimum, comply with any state and local public notice requirements in the planning and implementation activities related to developing and implementing the SWMP, except that correctional facilities are not required to implement this portion of the MCM. Existing permittees shall assess program elements that were described in the previous permit, modify as necessary, and develop and implement new elements, as necessary, to continue reducing the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP. New elements must be fully implemented by the end of this permit term and newly regulated permittees shall have the program fully implemented by the end of this permit term. At a minimum, all permittees shall:*

*(1) If feasible, consider using public input (for example, the opportunity for public comment, or public meetings) in the implementation of the program;*

*(2) If feasible, create opportunities for citizens to participate in the implementation of control measures, such as stream clean-ups, storm drain stenciling, volunteer monitoring, volunteer “Adopt-A-Highway” programs, and educational activities;*

*(3) Ensure the public can easily find information about the SWMP.*

#### **1.5 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION - PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

The County shall involve the public and comply with all state and local public notice requirements in the planning and implementation activities related to developing and implementing the SWMP. The County examined the program elements and BMPs that were implemented in the previous permit to assess any modifications and new elements necessary to continue reducing the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP. The County will consider public input in the implementation of the program and will ensure the public can easily find information about the SWMP. The County will consider creating opportunities for citizens to participate in the implementation of control measures through volunteer participation efforts such as clean up, improvement, or educational activities if it is feasible to accomplish with the County staff and/or resources available.

#### **1.6 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES – PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

The BMPs selected to implement this MCM are described in this section and the associated Table 1B. Modifications to existing BMPs that will require a development period for implementation shall be developed through a phase-in process described in the BMP description and schedule and shall be fully implemented by the end of this permit term.

##### **1.6.1 Public Notice and Involvement for SWMP Activities**

The County TNR Department will comply with all required public notices when implementing the SWMP and its' various MCMs through the Travis County Commissioners' Court Agenda and other acceptable methods for public notice, including newspapers and printed media, Travis County TV, Travis County's web site and other appropriate web-based media. The County will provide

opportunities for interested parties and stakeholders to give input and comments on SWMP activities. These activities include public notice to allow for due process and involvement in development permit and subdivision related approvals, public hearings on revisions to Codes and technical standards that are considered by the Travis County Commissioners Court, and various stakeholder meetings.

### **1.6.2 Community Storm Water Initiatives**

The County TNR Department will continue to support and participate in local and regional storm water management initiatives which include the opportunity for participation by interested parties and stakeholders from the public, local community groups, and government agencies. The input from such groups and individuals will be considered in the implementation of storm water regulations and technical standards, and BMPs proposed or implemented in the SWMP. The County will continue support and participation in current initiatives, including:

- The Regional Water Quality Protection Plan (RWQPP) for the Edwards Aquifer
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Lower Colorado River Basin (LCRB) Flood Damage Evaluation Project (FDEP) in coordination with LCRA. The LCRB project consists of the Onion Creek FDEP (which includes floodplain acquisition and ecosystem restoration) and the Highland Lakes FDEP.
- The County will also continue participation in the Gilleland Creek TMDL Implementation Task Force, Austin TMDLs I-Plan Coordination Committee
- Texas Colorado River Floodplain Coalition.

### **1.6.3 Open Space Acquisition**

The County TNR Department will continue programs to set aside permanent open space for public benefits, including water quality protection. These programs include acquisition of floodplain property, parkland, agricultural lands, and habitat conservation lands for the Balcones Canyonlands Conservation Plan (BCCP), and opportunities for participation by the public through land buy-out programs, BCCP permitting, or voter approved bonds (e.g. Conservation Easement Bond Program - CEBP). Travis County's open space conservation is accomplished through fee simple acquisition, conservation easements and land management agreements. The BCCP also allows most landowners in most of western Travis County to meet their federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance needs during development through fee participation in the BCCP (Participation Certificates) in lieu of individual ESA 10 (a) permits.

County Code Section 82.941 also requires private and County-owned land development projects to set aside permanent, undisturbed buffer zones for waterways and Critical Environmental Features (CEFs) as one of the BMPs the County adopted for MCM 4, Post-Construction Storm Water Management for New Development and Re-development. Buffer zones (or setbacks) must remain undeveloped and be described as protective easements in property and subdivision records.

### **1.6.4 Household Hazardous Waste Collection**

The County TNR Department will continue an existing interlocal contractual program that funds and allows participation by County households to dispose of small amounts of household hazardous waste (non-commercial) at the designated location managed by the City of Austin Household Hazardous Waste Collection (HHWC) Program. The County will also educate residents on the HHW and maintain a HHW web page on the County web site for public information and education.

### **1.6.5 Volunteer Participation Projects**

The County TNR Department will continue to provide opportunities for community volunteer groups or individuals to participate in the implementation of SWMP control measures when it is feasible, including but not limited to: creek, roadside, park, or preserve land waste clean-up or restoration projects; tree planting, erosion control or invasive plant management projects; water quality monitoring; installation of storm drain inlet markers, etc. These opportunities could include but are not limited to County roadsides (Adopt-a-Road), or County Parks or Balcones Canyonlands Preserve (BCP) lands. Implementation of this BMP will be dependent upon volunteer participation.

### **1.6.6 Keep Austin Beautiful**

The County TNR Department will continue an existing interlocal contractual program to contribute funding to the Keep Austin Beautiful (KAB) programmatic efforts in Travis County. Keep Austin Beautiful implements various environmental and conservation participation and education programs, including waste clean-up activities such as Adopt-a-Street, Adopt-a-Creek, Lake Travis Underwater Clean-up, and “Clean Sweep” clean-ups in parks or other areas of need.

**Table 1A**  
**MCM 1 - Public Education and Outreach BMPs**

<b>BMP</b>	<b>Major Tasks</b>	<b>Measurable Goals</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
Grow Green Program	The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service of Travis County will continue Grow Green Program participation through educational events and distribution of materials.	Total educational program events, program contacts, contact hours, Fact Sheets distributed, Adaptive Plant guides distributed	Annually
Water Conservation/ Quality Education Activities-Adult	The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service of Travis County will continue adult outreach efforts that include major water conservation and water quality related components.	Total educational program sessions, program contacts, contact hours	Annually
Water Science & Conservation Education Activities-Youth	The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service of Travis County will continue outreach efforts for students that include major water science, water conservation, water quality related components.	Total educational program sessions, program contacts, contact hours	Annually
OSSF Outreach	Perform outreach sessions for OSSF design and construction professionals	Training sessions conducted and dates	Twice per Permit Term
	Respond to public inquiries for OSSF permits and O&M information	Number of inquiries responded to	Annually
	OSSF Web site including existing OSSF outreach info and documents: <a href="http://www.co.travis.tx.us/tnr/permits/septic.asp">http://www.co.travis.tx.us/tnr/permits/septic.asp</a>	Number of web site hits; Number of existing and new outreach documents downloaded	Annually
	Develop revised on-line, downloadable OSSF outreach document and post to OSSF web site	Complete activity	Year 3
Watershed and Creek Crossing Signs	Develop plan - watershed signs at 10 locations and creek crossing signs at 5 locations.	Complete activity	Year 1-2
	Produce signs in County Sign Shop, and install and maintain signs	Install 5 sign locations by Year 3, 10 by Year 4, 15 by Year 5	Year 3-5
Construction Outreach	Provide guidance and response to inquiries through the TNR Dev Permit Center Process	Number of responses to inquiries	Annually
	Require a signed Development Permit Checklist which includes a description of construction and post-construction requirements, to be provided with all development permit applications.	Number of non-residential and residential applications providing Permit Checklists	Annually
	Revise Development Permit Checklists	Complete activity	Year 2
	Prepare guidance document describing SWP3 inspection certification and reporting requirements for construction site operators and SWP3 consultants.	Complete activity	Year 2
	Meet with local consultants providing SWP3 inspections to discuss Code requirements.	Complete activity	Year 2
	Provide existing and new SWP3 guidance documents to permit applicants and construction industry personnel through the TNR Permit Center and website.	Total guidance documents, and total number of these documents provided or downloaded.	Annually
	Conduct pre-development meetings for permit applicants with non-res projects 3 acres and greater and subdivisions 10 acres and greater	Number of pre-development meetings	Annually
	Conduct pre-construction meetings for all non-residential construction projects including distribution of SWP3 handout document	Number of pre-construction meetings	Annually
	Revise preconstruction meeting document.	Complete activity	Year 2
Travis County TV (TCTV)	Select and broadcast water quality educational materials 25 hours per month minimum with ongoing, rotating schedule.	Total hours broadcast each week, month, and annually; numbers and names of different programs.	Annually
SWMP Web Site	Maintain web site including developing and posting new information in accordance with the BMP description.	Number of web site hits	Annually

<b>Table 1B</b> <b>MCM 1 Public Involvement BMPs</b>			
<b>BMP</b>	<b>Major Tasks</b>	<b>Measurable Goals</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
Public Notice for SWMP activities	Comply with all public notice requirements for implementation of the SWMP and SWMP BMPs. Participate in required public meetings, processes, and Commissioners Court (CC) Agenda items related to SWMP implementation.	Number of CC Agenda items, newspaper or media notices, public meetings.	Annually
Community Storm Water Initiatives	Continue participation in the following groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Water Quality Protection Plan</li> <li>Onion Creek and Highland Lakes FDEPs</li> <li>Colorado River Floodplain Coalition</li> <li>TMDL Implementation Task Force for Gilleland Creek and I-Plan Coordination Committee for Austin TMDLs</li> </ul>	Number of meetings attended and other activities participated in; describe any milestones achieved	Annually
Open Space Acquisition	Continue to provide opportunities for landowner participation in the buyout of floodplain properties by the County.	Number of floodplain acres purchased, costs	Annually
	Continue acquisition of acreage for the Balcones Canyonlands Preserve (BCP) through land purchase, conservation easements, and land management agreements.	Number of BCP acres acquired by the County, costs	Annually
	Continue to provide opportunities for parkland and open space acquisition by the county via voter bonds or other means.	Number of parkland acres purchased, costs Number of open space conservation easement (CEBP) acres, costs	Annually
Household Hazardous Waste Collection	Continue financial participation to support the City of Austin Household Hazardous Waste Collection (HHWC) Program.	Total County financial contribution; Number of County residents participating; Number of outreach events; Number of HHWC web page hits	Annually
Volunteer Participation Projects	Provide opportunities for community volunteers to participate in the implementation of SWMP control measures, including waste clean-up/restoration projects; tree planting; installation of storm drain inlet markers, etc.	Number and type of activities performed; quantities of materials installed, waste removed, etc.	Annually
Keep Austin Beautiful	Continue financial participation to supportKeep Austin Beautiful for organized volunteer cleanups and other programmatic activities benefitting Travis County.	Total County financial contribution.	Annually

## **MCM 2            ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION (IDDE)**

### **2.1                TCEQ PERMIT REQUIREMENTS – MCM 2**

#### *(a) Program Development*

*(1) All permittees shall develop, implement and enforce a program to detect, investigate, and eliminate illicit discharges into the small MS4. The program must include a plan to detect and address non-stormwater discharges, including illegal dumping to the MS4 system.*

*Existing permittees must assess program elements that were described in the previous permit, modify as necessary, and develop and implement new elements, as necessary, to continue reducing the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP. New elements must be fully implemented by the end of this permit term and newly regulated permittees shall have the program fully implemented by the end of this permit term. See also Part III.A.1(c).*

*The Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program must include the following:*

- a. An up-to-date MS4 map (see Part III.B.2.(c)(1));*
- b. Methods for informing and training MS4 field staff (See Part III.B.2.(c)(2));*
- c. Procedures for tracing the source of an illicit discharge (see Part III. B.2.(c)(5));*
- d. Procedures for removing the source of the illicit discharge (see Part III.B.2.(c)(5));*
- e. For Level 2 small MS4s, procedures to prevent and correct any leaking on-site sewage disposal systems that discharge into the small MS4*

*(2) For non-traditional small MS4s, if illicit connections or illicit discharges are observed related to another operator's MS4, the permittee shall notify the other MS4 operator within 48 hours of discovery. If notification to the other MS4 operator is not practicable, then the permittee shall notify the appropriate TCEQ regional office of the possible illicit connection.*

*(3) If another MS4 operator notifies the permittee of an illegal connection or illicit discharge to the small MS4, then the permittee shall follow the requirements specified in Part III.B.2.(c)(3).*

*(4) All permittees shall review and update as necessary, the SWMP and MCM implementation procedures required by Part III.A.2. Any changes must be reflected in the annual report. Such written procedures must be maintained, either on site or in the SWMP and made available for inspection by the TCEQ.*

*(b) Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges Non-stormwater flows listed in Part II.C do not need to be considered by the permittee as an illicit discharge requiring elimination unless the permittee or the TCEQ identifies the flow as a significant source of pollutants to the small MS4.*

#### *(c) Requirements for all Permittees*

*All permittees shall include the requirements described below in Parts III.B.2(c)(1)-(6)*

##### *(1)        MS4 mapping*

*All permittees shall maintain an up-to-date MS4 map, which must be located on site and available for review by the TCEQ. The MS4 map must show at a minimum the following information:*

- a. *The location of all small MS4 outfalls that are operated by the permittee and that discharge into waters of the U.S;*
- b. *The location and name of all surface waters receiving discharges from the small MS4 outfalls;*

(2) *Education and Training*

*All permittees shall implement a method for informing or training all the permittee's field staff that may come into contact with or otherwise observe an illicit discharge or illicit connection to the small MS4 as part of their normal job responsibilities. Training program materials and attendance lists must be maintained on site and made available for review by the TCEQ.*

(3) *Public Reporting of Illicit Discharges and Spills*

*To the extent feasible, all permittees shall publicize and facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges or water quality impacts associated with discharges into or from the small MS4. The permittee shall provide a central contact point to receive reports; for example by including a phone number for complaints and spill reporting.*

- (4) *All permittees shall develop and maintain on site procedures for responding to illicit discharges and spills.*

(5) *Source Investigation and Elimination*

*a. Minimum Investigation Requirements – Upon becoming aware of an illicit discharge, all permittee shall conduct an investigation to identify and locate the source of such illicit discharge as soon as practicable.*

*(i) All permittees shall prioritize the investigation of discharges based on their relative risk of pollution. For example, sanitary sewage may be considered a high priority discharge.*

*(ii) All permittees shall report to the TCEQ immediately upon becoming aware of the occurrence of any illicit flows believed to be an immediate threat to human health or the environment.*

*(iii) All permittees shall track all investigations and document, at a minimum, the date(s) the illicit discharge was observed; the results of the investigation; any follow-up of the investigation; and the date the investigation was closed.*

*b. Identification and Investigation of the Source of the Illicit Discharge –All permittees shall investigate and document the source of illicit discharges where the permittees have jurisdiction to complete such an investigation. If the source of illicit discharge extends outside the permittee's boundary, all permittees shall notify the adjacent permitted MS4 operator or TCEQ's Field Operation Support Division according to Part III.A.3.b.*

*c. Corrective Action to Eliminate Illicit Discharge*

*(i) If and when the source of the illicit discharge has been determined, all permittees shall immediately notify the responsible party of the problem, and shall require the responsible party to perform all necessary corrective actions to eliminate the illicit discharge.*

*(6) Inspections – The permittee shall conduct inspections, as determined appropriate, in response to complaints, and shall conduct follow-up inspections as needed to ensure that corrective measures have been implemented by the responsible party.*

## **2.2 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**

The County will continue to develop, implement, and enforce existing programs by several County departments to detect, investigate, and eliminate illicit discharges into the County MS4, including non-storm water discharges and illegal dumping. The County examined the program elements and BMPs that were implemented in the previous permit to assess any modifications and new elements necessary to continue reducing the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP. The County IDDE Program efforts in this permit term will include the following existing elements, with any modifications to existing elements fully implemented by the end of the permit term:

- Routine data maintenance to keep MS4 Map up-to-date;
- Identify applicable TNR staff, inform, and train MS4 field staff concerning IDDE responsibilities;
- A central contact point publicized for each applicable department or division to receive reports of illicit discharges from the public and other MS4 Operators;
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for each applicable County department that includes an IDDE Response Plan:
  - Based on the type and location of the discharge and the department's IDDE response role;
  - Tracing the source of an illicit discharge, including: investigation, field inspection, source identification, and documentation;
  - Removing the source of an illicit discharge, including: notification to responsible parties for corrective action necessary to eliminate the discharge, follow-up inspections, enforcement for non-compliance, and report documentation of the investigation;
- Civil Code IDDE enforcement efforts through County Code Chapter 104 (relating to Prohibited Discharges and Enforcement), which describes the County prohibitions on illicit discharges and connections to the County MS4
- A list of allowable non-storm water discharges to the County MS4 in Section 2.4 below;
- Criminal law enforcement efforts using the Texas Water Code and the Texas Health and Safety Code as necessary;
- SOPs for preventing and correcting any leaking on-site sewage disposal systems that discharge into County MS4;

If illicit connection or illicit discharges are observed related to another operator's MS4, the County will notify the other MS4 Operator within 48 hours, and notify the TCEQ Regional office if County follow-up attempts to eliminate the illicit discharge or connection are unsuccessful.

The SWMP and MCM implementation procedures required for the IDDE programs are included in this MCM section of the SWMP. The County will review and update these implementation procedures required for the IDDE programs as necessary and any changes will be included in the annual report.

## 2.3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The BMPs selected to implement this MCM are described in this section and the associated Table 2. Modifications to existing BMPs that require a development period will have a phase-in process described in the BMP description and schedule and shall be fully implemented by the end of this permit term.

### 2.3.1 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Response Programs

The County will continue to implement its' existing programs in the County MS4 to receive, respond to, and investigate illicit discharges and illegal dumping until compliance has been achieved, and the source of the illicit discharge has been eliminated. Several County departments and programs are involved in IDDE efforts, with each performing particular roles. Complaints involving specific types of illicit discharges are received by, or referred to, the County departments listed below which perform primary response roles for specific types of discharges:

#### TNR Department

Upon receipt, the County TNR Department routes pollution, illicit discharge, and related environmental complaints to the appropriate IDDE program, as follows:

- The TNR Environmental Quality Program (EQP) maintains a website and a telephone hotline for the receipt of citizen complaints, environmental concerns, or requests for information,
- TNR EQP has one environmental specialist in the Storm Water Management Team assigned to investigate complaints of illicit discharges using civil code enforcement measures under County Code Chapter 104. Several additional EQP environmental specialists and field inspection staff are trained to recognize, respond, report, or refer illicit discharges they may encounter or on which complaints are received.
- TNR EQP conducts routine inspections of commercial and industrial facilities to evaluate compliance with County prohibitions on illicit discharge and TCEQ Industrial Storm Water Permit requirements, when applicable.
- TNR EQP coordinates the Travis County Dumping Committee (TCDC), which provides a forum for illegal dumping and pollution discharge enforcement efforts by Travis County departments and local and regional participants, as described in BMP 2.3.3, below.
- The TNR OSSF Program staff receives and responds to complaints of leaking sewage from residential and commercial OSSF systems, as described in BMP 2.3.2, below.
- The TNR Road Maintenance Program responds and removes solid waste dumped on County roadsides and disposes of the waste at landfills, as described in MCM 5, BMP 5.3.6, Roadside Litter Abatement.

#### Austin Travis County Health and Human Services Department (ATCHHSD)

ATCHHSD receives and responds to complaints of nuisance dumping and waste disposal on private property through enforcement of County Code Chapter 61 for Public Nuisance, as described in BMP 2.3.6, below.

#### Travis County Sheriff's Office (TCSO)

TCSO has one Deputy Sheriff assigned full-time for response, investigation, and criminal enforcement of illegal dumping and environmental pollution including illicit discharges in assigned area(s) of the County.

### Travis County Attorney's Office Environmental Crimes Unit

The Travis County Attorney's Office Environmental Crimes Unit (ECU) has two criminal law enforcement (Texas Water and H&S Code) officers for investigation and enforcement of environmental pollution, with approximately 90% of their efforts performed in the County MS4 including illegal dumping and illicit discharges in assigned area (s) of the County. The County Attorney's Office also coordinates the Regional Environmental Task Force (RETF), as described in BMP 2.3.4, below, which includes education and training components

### Travis County Emergency Services Department

The Travis County Emergency Services Department (TCESD) has one employee assigned full time to respond to hazardous materials (Haz-Mat) and chemical spills and illicit discharges in or adjacent to County-right-of-way and County-owned lands, as described in BMP 2.3.5, below. The County Fire Marshall position in the TCESD also responds and coordinates Haz-Mat incident response when it is necessary in the County.

### Public Reporting Points and Interlocal Coordination

Central contact points are provided and publicized by each County department involved in the IDDE response program efforts to receive reports from the public of illicit discharges, illegal connections, illegal dumping, chemical spills, or similar pollution issues. One of the primary County illicit discharge contact points is a regional environmental and illegal dumping reporting hotline, 1-877-NODUMPS. County IDDE programs are also coordinated with other existing jurisdictions in the County and with TCEQ as necessary. Coordination efforts include, but are not limited to, TCDC, RETF, and Interlocal Agreements (ILAs) including IDDE provisions between TNR and the City of Austin (in their ETJ), LCRA (Lake Travis watershed), and the City of Pflugerville (in their ETJ).

### Staff Education and Training

In addition to the staff with the primary response roles in the IDDE response programs, each involved County department is responsible for training and informing any other applicable staff that may come in contact or observe illicit discharges as part of their normal job duties. These training materials and attendance lists will be maintained on site and available to TCEQ. The Travis County Attorney's Office ECU Program assists with environmental law training through the RETF and will develop additional training programs to make available during the permit term.

### Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for IDDE Response

TNR EQP has primary response duties relating to pollutant discharge issues for Travis County, even though other County departments may carry out equivalent or similar roles. Other departments involved in IDDE response programs are responsible for developing and maintaining additional SOPs, as necessary, for responding to illicit discharges and spills, based on their roles in the process. SOPs will be maintained on-site with each department and available to TCEQ.

When TNR EQP responds, it uses the following SOPs developed during the first permit term:

#### 1. Source investigation and elimination

- a. Investigation Response – investigations are required as soon as practicable to identify and locate the source of illicit discharges brought to the attention of the applicable department.
  - i. Prioritize investigations based on the relative risk of pollution.
  - ii. Report immediately to TCEQ any illicit discharges believed to be an immediate threat to human health or the environment.

- iii. Document the investigation, including: location, description, results, follow-up, closure, and dates of events.
  - b. Identification and Investigation of the Source of the Illicit Discharge – investigate and document the source of illicit discharges in the County MS4 jurisdiction. For any discharges extending outside the County MS4, notify adjacent MS4s, and if necessary to eliminate such discharges, notify the Travis County Attorney’s Office or TCEQ.
  - c. Corrective Action to Eliminate Illicit Discharge – immediately notify the responsible party of the problem and require them to perform all necessary corrective actions to eliminate the discharge.
2. Inspections – Inspections will be conducted in response to complaints of illicit discharges. Follow-up inspections will be conducted as necessary to ensure corrective measures have been implemented by the responsible party.

### **2.3.2 On-Site Sewage Facility (OSSF) Program**

The County TNR Department will continue to implement the OSSF Program, which reviews, permits, and inspects existing and new OSSF systems in the county MS4 under the standards of Chapter 48 of the Travis County Code, which is derived from 30 TAC Chapter 285. This program includes Maintenance Contracts for certain types of existing OSSF systems, and semi-annual integrity testing of commercial OSSF systems. The program also includes investigation and enforcement of illicit sewage discharges from OSSF systems and continuing education efforts to inform the public about proper OSSF operation and maintenance. The procedures for preventing and correcting leaking OSSF systems are included in the permitting documents provided by TNR, which includes design dos and don’ts.

### **2.3.3 Travis County Dumping Committee (TCDC)**

The County TNR Department will continue to coordinate Travis County Dumping Committee (TCDC) monthly meetings to address the problems associated with illegal dumping and other environmental crimes. The Travis County Dumping Committee (TCDC) was formed in the 1990s by TNR with the assistance of CAPCOG, the Travis County Sheriff’s Office, and Travis County Attorney’s Office. TNR chairs and provides County facilities for the monthly meetings. The meetings have regularly included staff from TNR, the Travis County Attorney’s Office, the Travis County Sheriff, Travis County Constables, the Travis County Emergency Services Department, the Austin-Travis County Health and Human Services Department, City of Austin, LCRA, CAPCOG, and other local jurisdictions to coordinate and support joint local efforts to identify, enforce, and abate illegal dumping, as well as other types of illicit discharges and environmental crimes enforcement.

### **2.3.4 Regional Environmental Task Force (RETF)**

The County TNR Department will continue participation with the Travis County Attorney’s Office in the Regional Environmental Task Force (RETF), a network of civil and criminal law enforcement officers working in coordination to prevent illegal dumping and other environmental crimes in Central Texas. The Task Force was established in 1996 with an Interlocal Agreement. Members include the counties of Bastrop, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette, Hays, Lee, Llano, Travis, and Williamson Counties; the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA); and the Cities of Austin and Cedar Park. CAPCOG provides administrative support. The RETF provides technical expertise, certified environmental law training, and assistance with case investigation and prosecution. During this permit term, RETF-hosted events will include a focus on staff training in the identification and response to IDDE issues.

### **2.3.5 Spill Response Program**

The County Emergency Services Department (TCESD) will continue to respond, contain, and clean up (remediate) spills or illegal dumping of hazardous and toxic materials in and affecting the County right-of-way and County-owned lands to ensure these spills are addressed for public health and safety and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. This program will include agreed-upon coordination, and/or referral of spill complaints based upon the location (County Right-of-Way, private lands, etc.). The TCESD Travis County Fire Marshall and County Volunteer Fire Departments are also involved in Haz-Mat incident response in the County MS4. The TNR Department may provide a support role on emergency responses such as providing traffic control devices, heavy equipment, and consultation on environmental impacts.

### **3.2.6 Nuisance Abatement Program - ATCHHSD**

The Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services Department (ATCHHSD) will continue the existing program to enforce County Code Chapter 61 standards for public nuisance abatement, performed by the ATCHHSD Environmental Health Services Division (EHSD). ATCHHSD investigates and enforces public nuisance complaints on private property in the County MS4, including rubbish and junked vehicles.

### **2.3.7 Junkyard & Automotive Wrecking & Salvage Yard Program- ATCHHSD**

The Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services Department (ATCHHSD), Environmental Health Services Division (EHSD), will continue the existing program to enforce County Code Chapter 49 standards for auto wrecking & salvage yards, junkyards. EHSD investigates complaints and enforces the Chapter 49 requirements. EHSD also reviews any new wrecking & salvage yards or junkyards facility applications in conjunction with the TNR development permit and environmental review described in MCM 3 and 4. TNR EQP industrial inspections and complaint investigations of these facilities may occur as well. Routine coordination between EHSD and TNR addresses the potential for overlap in accordance with the framework outlined in a 2012 Inter-Departmental Agreement.

### **2.3.8 Industrial Site Monitoring and Outreach**

The County TNR Department will continue to develop and implement a program to monitor industrial activities in the MS4 for compliance with applicable TPDES regulations, illicit discharge prohibitions, and state industrial/municipal solid waste management requirements. Sites that discharge storm water associated with industrial activities are required as a minimum to comply with TPDES Industrial General Permit TXR050000, administered by TCEQ, and give Notice of Intent (NOI) to the County as the MS4 Operator. Common County industrial activities include several active landfills, solid waste processing facilities, concrete batch plants, sand and gravel mining, junkyards, and many other sectors. This program consists of maintaining an up-to-date inventory of industrial sites in the County MS4; review of new or re-developing industrial sites through the TNR development permit process in MCM 3 and 4; performing inspection monitoring and outreach; complaint response; seeking corrective actions through informal enforcement actions, and formal enforcement referrals to the County Attorney, TCEQ or other applicable agencies as necessary.

Travis County TNR has proposed additional watershed-specific BMPs to conduct reconnaissance and inspection of commercial and industrial enterprises to address the impaired recreational use of Walnut Creek and the impaired aquatic life uses of Lake Austin and Bull Creek. Refer to sections 9.2.1 and 9.2.2 of this SWMP for further details.

### **2.3.9 MS4 Map**

The County TNR Department will continue to maintain and update a map of the County MS4 drainage system, using the existing TNR Geographic Information System (GIS) geodatabase and adding new drainage structures built through the county development permit process and county-owned construction activities. The Map includes roadways, municipal city limits and ETJs; MS4 drainage structures, outfalls, detention ponds and permanent water quality BMPs; surface waters, FEMA 100-year floodplain, Edwards Aquifer boundaries and karst features, major watershed boundaries.

## **2.4 LIST OF ALLOWABLE, INCIDENTAL NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES**

In 2012, Travis County adopted the following list of allowable non-storm water discharges to the County MS4 in County Code Section 104.003. These discharges are allowable only if they do not substantially contribute pollutants in storm water runoff:

(1) water line flushing, only if:

(A) Any hyper-chlorinated water is de-chlorinated before it is discharged; and

(B) The discharge is not reasonably expected to adversely affect aquatic life;

(2) water line breaks, only if sediment and chlorine in the discharge is controlled so that there is no impact to aquatic life;

(3) water line hydrant testing, only if: rust deposits and chlorine levels do not result in an impact to aquatic life;

(4) runoff or return flow from landscape irrigation, lawn irrigation, and other irrigation utilizing potable water, groundwater, or surface water sources;

(5) discharges from a potable water source;

(6) diverted stream flows;

(7) rising groundwater or springs;

(8) discharges from uncontaminated groundwater infiltration;

(9) discharges from uncontaminated, pumped groundwater;

(10) discharges from uncontaminated foundation and footing drains;

(11) discharges from air conditioning condensation;

(12) discharges from water pumped from an elevator sump or utility vault, only if it is free of oil and visible sheen;

(13) discharges from individual residential exterior car washing only if mild detergents are used and the discharges contain no degreasers or other chemicals;

- (14) flows from a wetland or riparian habitat;
- (15) uncontaminated discharges associated with a de-chlorinated, residential swimming pool, spa, or ornamental fountain, excluding filter backwash wastewater and excluding saline water;
- (16) discharges from the routine washing of pavement only if:
  - (A) the washing is done without the use of detergents or other chemicals;
  - (B) spills or leaks of oil, toxins, or other hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed); and
  - (C) the discharge does not include street sweeper wash water;
- (17) discharges from fire-fighting activities where foam or chemical agents are not used (and not including washing of trucks, runoff from training activities, and similar activities);
- (18) discharges of uncontaminated fire test maintenance and fire sprinkler/suppression system water;
- (19) discharges specified in writing by the County Executive as being necessary to protect public health and safety;
- (20) discharges of uncontaminated water used for dust suppression;
- (21) dye testing, if written notification is made to the County Executive prior to the time of the test;
- (22) discharges associated with dewatering of collected storm water in an above-ground storage tank secondary containment area if the water is free of, oil, visible sheen, and other contaminants;
- (23) discharges from dewatering of collected storm water in a construction pit, only if the discharge is free of silt, oil, and visible sheen;
- (24) discharges of storm water from an authorized permanent water quality control;
- (25) discharges of ballast water from a petroleum storage tank pit during installation; and
- (26) discharges of water from a dumpster or similar receptacle if the water is free of oil, visible sheen, and other contaminants.

**Table 2**  
**MCM 2 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) BMPs**

<b>BMP</b>	<b>Major Tasks</b>	<b>Measurable Goals</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
County IDDE Response Programs	Receive, respond, & resolve illicit discharge complaints in the County MS4 per the County IDDE Response Programs implementation procedures and department SOPs.	Number of complaints and cases received, investigated, referred, resolved, enforced, including: County Attorney ECU, TCSO, TNR	Annually
	Continue IDDE training component for applicable TNR employees as part of SWPP training in MCM 5, BMP 5.3.2	Number of employees trained	Annually
	Revise IDDE Response Plan Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for TNR.	Complete activity	Year 2
	Revise IDDE training materials and scope for TNR.	Complete activity	Year 3
On-Site Sewage Facility (OSSF) Permit Program	Review, permit, and inspect new and upgraded OSSF systems	Number of OSSF permit applications reviewed, permitted, inspected, issued License to Operate	Annually
	Monitor aerobic and commercial OSSF systems requiring maintenance contracts and maintenance reports provided to the County	Number of OSSF system maintenance contracts, including commercial systems, monitored	Annually
	Receive, investigate, and resolve complaints of improper operation and maintenance of OSSF systems or sewage discharge	Number of complaints investigated, resolved, or referred to enforcement	Annually
Travis County Dumping Committee (TCDC)	Continue to provide meeting facilities and participate in monthly TCDC meetings and activities.	Number of meetings held and participated in.	Annually
Regional Environmental Task Force (RETF)	Continue TNR participation in RETF quarterly meetings and training efforts.	Number of meetings and training sessions attended. Number of County employees trained through RETF. Number of No Dumping signs installed through RETF.	Annually
TCESD Spill Response Program	Continue TCESD program to respond to Haz-Mat spills and incidents affecting County ROW per adopted procedures and agreements.	Number of spills or illicit discharges responded to/resolved/referred to enforcement by TCESD	Annually
Nuisance Abatement Program	Continue EHSD program to respond to complaints of illegal waste disposal on private property and achieve compliance and clean up under County Code Ch. 61.	Number of complaints investigated within 30 days and resolved, or referred for legal enforcement	Annually
Auto Salvage Yard Program	Continue EHSD program to respond to complaints for auto wrecking & salvage yards and junkyards.	Number of inspections/ compliant within 30 days/ referred for enforcement	Annually
Industrial Site Monitoring and Outreach	Inventory industrial sites in the MS4 and perform monitoring and outreach to ensure compliance with storm water regulations	Complete inventory and perform site visit for compliance evaluation and outreach.	Once per Permit Term
	Review new and redeveloping industrial sites through permit application environmental review (MCM 3 and 4) to ensure compliance with applicable storm water regulations.	Number of new or redeveloping industrial sites reviewed, issued county development permits.	Annually
	Respond to complaints on industrial sites, including direct response, or referral to County Attorney, TCEQ or others.	Number of complaints received, referred, investigated, resolved.	Annually
MS4 Map	Continue TNR program to maintain the existing MS4 Map including surveying new drainage structures through the County development permit and CIP processes and adding the structures to the TNR GIS system.	Number of drainage structures, permanent WQ BMPs, and outfalls surveyed and added to MS4 Map.	Annually

## **MCM 3 and MCM 4**

### **CONSTRUCTION SITE STORM WATER RUNOFF CONTROL AND POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT**

#### **3.1 TCEQ PERMIT REQUIREMENTS – MCM 3 and 4**

##### *MCM 3 – Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control*

##### *(a) Requirements and Control Measures*

*(1) All permittees shall develop, implement and enforce a program requiring operators of small and large construction activities, as defined in Part I of this general permit, to select, install, implement, and maintain stormwater control measures that prevent illicit discharges to the MEP. The program must include the development and implementation of an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, as well as sanctions to ensure compliance to the extent allowable under state, federal, and local law, to require erosion and sediment control.*

*Existing permittees shall assess program elements that were described in the previous permit, modify as necessary, and develop and implement new elements, as necessary, to continue reducing the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP. New elements must be fully implemented by the end of this permit term and newly regulated permittees shall have the the program fully implemented by the end of this permit term.*

*If TCEQ waives requirements for stormwater discharges associated with small construction from a specific site(s), the permittee is not required to enforce the program to reduce pollutant discharges from such site(s).*

##### *(b) Requirements for all Permittees*

*All permittees shall include the requirements described below in Parts III.B.3(b)(1)-(7)*

*(1) All permittees shall review and update as necessary, the SWMP and MCM implementation procedures required by Part III.A.2. Any changes must be included in the annual report. Such written procedures must be maintained on site or in the SWMP and made available for inspection by the TCEQ.*

*(2) All permittees shall require that construction site operators implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs. The permittee's construction program must ensure the following minimum requirements are effectively implemented for all small and large construction activities discharging to its small MS4.*

*a. Erosion and Sediment Controls -Design, install and maintain effective erosion controls and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants.*

*b. Soil Stabilization -Stabilization of disturbed areas must, at a minimum, be initiated immediately whenever any clearing, grading, excavating or other earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased on any portion of the site, or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days. Stabilization must be completed within a period of time determined by the permittee. In arid, semiarid, and drought-stricken areas, as determined by*

*the permittee, where initiating vegetative stabilization measures immediately is infeasible, alternative stabilization measures must be employed as specified by the permittee.*

*c. BMPs – Design, install, implement, and maintain effective BMPs to minimize the discharge of pollutants to the small MS4. At a minimum, such BMPs must be designed, installed, implemented and maintained to:*

*(i) Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters;*

*(ii) Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste and other materials present on the site to precipitation and to stormwater; and*

*(iii) Minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks.*

*d. As an alternative to (a) through (c) above, all permittees shall ensure that all small and large construction activities discharging to the small MS4 have developed and implemented a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWP3) in accordance with the TPDES CGP TXR150000. In arid, semiarid, and drought-stricken areas, as determined by the permittee, where initiating vegetative stabilization measures immediately is infeasible, alternative stabilization measures must be employed as specified by the permittee. As an alternative, vegetative stabilization measures may be implemented as soon as practicable.*

*(3) Prohibited Discharges -The following discharges are prohibited:*

*a. Wastewater from washout of concrete and wastewater from water well drilling operations, unless managed by an appropriate control;*

*b. Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, from release oils, and other construction materials;*

*c. Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance; and,*

*d. Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing;*

*e. Discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, unless managed by appropriate BMPs.*

*(4) Construction Plan Review Procedures*

*To the extent allowable by state, federal, and local law, all permittees shall maintain and implement site plan review procedures that describe which plans will be reviewed as well as when an operator may begin construction. For those permittees without legal authority to enforce site plan reviews, this requirement is limited to those sites operated by the permittee and its contractors and located within the permittee's regulated area. The site plan procedures must meet the following minimum requirements:*

*a. The site plan review procedures must incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts.*

*b. The permittee may not approve any plans unless the plans contain appropriate site specific construction site control measures that, at a minimum, meet the requirements described in Part III.B.3.(a) or in the TPDES CGP, TXR150000.*

*The permittee may require and accept a plan, such as a SWP3, that has been developed pursuant to the CGP, TXR150000.*

#### *(5) Construction Site Inspections and Enforcement*

*To the extent allowable by state, federal, and local law, all permittees shall implement procedures for inspecting large and small construction projects. Permittees without legal authority to inspect construction sites shall at a minimum conduct inspections of sites operated by the permittee or its contractors and that are located in the permittee's regulated area.*

*a. Inspections must occur at a frequency determined by the permittee, based on the evaluation of factors that are a threat to water quality, such as: soil erosion potential; site slope; project size and type; sensitivity of receiving waterbodies; proximity to receiving waterbodies; non-stormwater discharges; and past record of non-compliance by the operators of the construction site.*

*b. Inspections must occur during the active construction phase.*

*(i) All permittees shall develop, implement, and revise as necessary, written procedures outlining the inspection and enforcement requirements. These procedures must be maintained on site or in the SWMP and be made available to TCEQ.*

*(ii) Inspections of construction sites must, at a minimum:*

*Determine whether the site has appropriate coverage under the TPDES CGP, TXR150000. If no coverage exists, notify the permittee of the need for permit coverage.*

*Conduct a site inspection to determine if control measures have been selected, installed, implemented, and maintained according to the small MS4's requirements.*

*Assess compliance with the permittee's ordinances and other regulations.*

*Provide a written or electronic inspection report.*

*c. Based on site inspection findings, all permittees shall take all necessary follow-up actions (for example, follow-up-inspections or enforcement) to ensure compliance with permit requirements and the SWMP. These follow-up and enforcement actions must be tracked and maintained for review by the TCEQ.*

*For non-traditional small MS4s with no enforcement powers, the permittee shall notify the adjacent MS4 operator with enforcement authority or the TCEQ's Field Operations Support Division according to Part III.A.3 (b).*

*(6) Information submitted by the Public All permittees shall develop, implement and maintain procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public.*

*(7) MS4 Staff Training. All permittees shall ensure that all staff whose primary job duties are related to implementing the construction stormwater program (including permitting, plan review,*

construction site inspections, and enforcement) are informed or trained to conduct these activities. The training may be conducted by the permittee or by outside trainers.

#### **MCM 4 - Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment**

##### *(a) Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program*

*(1) All permittees shall develop, implement and enforce a program, to the extent allowable under state, federal, and local law, to control stormwater discharges from new development and redeveloped sites that discharge into the small MS4 that disturb one acre or more, including projects that disturb less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale. The program must be established for private and public development sites. The program may utilize an offsite mitigation and payment in lieu of components to address this requirement.*

*Existing permittees shall assess program elements that were described in the previous permit, modify as necessary, to continue reducing the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP. New elements must be fully implemented by the end of this permit term and newly regulated permittees shall have the program fully implemented by the end of the permit term.*

*(2) All permittees shall use, to the extent allowable under state, federal, and local law and local development standards, an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects. The permittees shall establish, implement, and enforce a requirement that owners or operators of new development and redeveloped sites design, install, implement, and maintain a combination of structural and non-structural BMPs appropriate for the community and that protects water quality. If the construction of permanent structures is not feasible due to space limitations, health and safety concerns, cost effectiveness, or highway construction codes, the permittee may propose an alternative approach to TCEQ. Newly regulated permittees shall have the program element fully implemented by the end of the permit term.*

##### *(b) Requirements for all Permittees*

*All permittees shall include the requirements described below in Parts III.B.4.(b)(1)-(3)*

*(1) All permittees shall review and update as necessary, the SWMP and MCM implementation procedures required by Part III.A.2.. Any changes must be included in the annual report. Such written procedures must be maintained either on site or in the SWMP and made available for inspection by TCEQ.*

*(2) All permittees shall document and maintain records of enforcement actions and make them available for review by the TCEQ.*

##### *(3) Long-Term Maintenance of Post-Construction Stormwater Control Measures*

*All permittees shall, to the extent allowable under state, federal, and local law, ensure the long-term operation and maintenance of structural stormwater control measures installed through one or both of the following approaches:*

*a. Maintenance performed by the permittee. See Part III.B.5*

*b. Maintenance performed by the owner or operator of a new development or redeveloped site under a maintenance plan. The maintenance plan must be filed in the real property records of the county in which the property is located. The permittee shall require the owner or operator of any new development or redeveloped site to develop and implement a maintenance plan addressing maintenance requirements for any structural control measures installed on site. The permittee shall require operation and maintenance performed is documented and retained on site, such as at the offices of the owner or operator, and made available for review by the small MS4.*

### **3.2 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**

Travis County will continue to develop, implement, and enforce its' existing construction site runoff and post-construction storm water management review and inspection programs, per regulations contained primarily in County Code Chapter 82, Subchapters H-L. The technical criteria for the construction BMPs and permanent water quality BMPs under this Code are the City of Austin Environmental Criteria Manual (ECM) for the County's eastern watersheds and the City of Austin ETJ, and the LCRA Technical Manual for the western watersheds outside the City of Austin ETJ. All County Code construction and post-construction requirements meet or exceed TCEQ General Permit TXR040000 and TXR0150000 requirements with one exception, which will be added to County Code within the permit term. The County will assess existing programs and BMPs and modify as necessary during the permit term to continue reducing the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP.

Travis County is combining the Construction and Post-Construction MCMs into one SWMP section in this permit term, as the administration of both MCMs is very similar, coordinating closely with the existing Travis County TNR Development Services Department processes, which review, permit, and inspect land development and construction activities in the County MS4 for floodplain development (Chapter 64), subdivisions and right-of-way uses (Chapter 82), and On-Site Sewage Facilities (Chapter 48). All applicable County Code requirements must be met before Travis County will approve subdivision of land or issue a development permit to allow construction activities to commence.

A summary of written implementation procedures for MCM 3 and 4 and the selected BMPs are described and contained in this section of the SWMP. Written procedures will be maintained in the SWMP and on site, and will be made available for inspection by TCEQ. The County will review and update implementation procedures as necessary, and any changes will be included in the annual report. The Travis County TNR Environmental Review Program reviews development permit applications for compliance with construction and post-construction County Code requirements, and the Environmental Inspection Program inspects permitted sites during construction for compliance with construction and post-construction BMPs. After permitted projects are completed, post-construction permanent water quality BMPs are monitored under the Permanent Water Quality BMP Permit and Inspection Program.

#### **3.2.1 Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Regulations**

The Travis County TNR Environmental Quality Program (EQP) will continue to develop, implement, and enforce its' existing program requiring operators of construction sites to implement ESC BMPs and prohibit or control discharges of pollutants from the construction activities. Reviews and inspections will evaluate compliance with TCEQ Construction General Permit, SWP3, and Travis County standards. County Code Section 82.934 requires all construction activities to select, install, implement, and maintain appropriate storm water control measures, including ESC Plan BMPs, to prevent illicit discharges to the MEP. Construction site storm water control measures must meet the

requirements of County Code Section 82.936 - ESC Plan BMPs (including erosion source controls, sediment controls, and soil stabilization controls), and Section 82.937 - Other Controls and Pollution Prevention Measures for Construction Activities (including prohibiting discharges of wastewater, vehicle and equipment O&M, and discharges from dewatering activities without control measures). Chapter 82 Subchapter K, Roadways and Rights of Way (Code Sections 82.970-74), describes the ESC Plan and BMP requirements for County-owned roads. Construction activities one acre or larger, and construction activities within a Common Plan of Development, are also required to prepare and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3), meeting the requirements of County Code Section 82.935 and General Permit TXR0150000. In addition, all non-residential construction sites (subdivisions and site developments) are required to post Fiscal Security for the cost of their proposed ESC Plan measures, refundable upon final site stabilization, per Code Section 82.920.

Travis County TNR will continue its existing programs to inspect, follow-up, and enforce construction sites for compliance with County Code and the ESC Plan and SWP3 measures approved with the County development permit. County Code Section 82 Subchapter J, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Inspections, describes construction site inspection requirements, including: Section 82.950 SWP3 Pre-Construction Meeting; Section 82.951 Owner and Operator SWP3 Inspections; Section 82.952 Submittal of Operator SWP3 Inspection Reports. Only Operator personnel with the certifications listed in Code Section 82.934 (c) (3) are qualified to perform the SWP3 Inspections and sign SWP3 Inspection Reports required by Code Section 82.951.

Travis County TNR has proposed additional watershed-specific BMPs to address the impaired recreational uses of Gilleland Creek and Walnut Creek. This specifically includes a focus on sanitary waste management at active construction sites. Refer to sections 9.1.1 and 9.2.1 of this SWMP for further details.

### **3.2.2 Post Construction Storm Water Management Regulations**

The Travis County TNR Department will continue to develop, implement, and enforce its' existing programs to control storm water discharges from public and private new development and redeveloped sites that add impervious cover, increase post-construction pollutant discharges, or encroach upon waterways or Critical Environmental Features (CEFs). Newly developed and re-developed sites adding 10,000 square feet or more of new impervious cover must provide permanent water quality BMPs with easements per County Code Section 82.944. Owners must ensure effective ongoing operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs after construction through the BMP Maintenance Permit and BMP Maintenance Plan required in County Code Section 82.917. TNR EQP will propose a requirement to the Commissioners Court for adoption into the County Code for owners to file the BMP Maintenance Plan into the real property records of Travis County.

Newly developed and re-developed sites also require permanent buffer zone easements for waterways and CEFs. CEFs include caves, sinkholes, springs, wetlands, point recharge features, bluffs, canyon rimrocks, and Edwards Aquifer karst or recharge features. County post-construction BMPs are consistent and appropriate for the community, are both structural and non-structural, and also include maximum cut and fill limits (eight feet), open space or parkland dedication, conservation development incentives, and drainage and erosion control design criteria based on critical environmental characteristics such as steep slopes. County Code Chapter 82 Subchapter L contains active mining and reclamation requirements for mines and quarries.

Post-construction BMPs are inspected for conformance with the approved plan design by the County during construction as necessary, and the design engineer is required to certify the site

improvements and permanent BMPs have been constructed in conformance with the approved plans prior to the County releasing a completed project at final inspection, under Code Section 82.953. Post-construction BMPs are monitored by the County after completion to ensure owners and operators maintain the BMPs in effective operating condition in compliance with the BMP Maintenance Permit and BMP Maintenance Plan.

Travis County TNR has proposed additional watershed-specific BMPs to address the impaired recreational uses of Gilleland Creek and Walnut Creek, relating to waterway setbacks. Additionally, a Walnut Creek watershed-based focus on inspection and enforcement of operational and maintenance requirements associated with post-construction BMPs will be implemented. Refer to sections 9.1.1 and 9.2.1 of this SWMP for further details. Finally, section 9.2.2 of this SWMP identifies the land acquisition and protection Travis County implements in the Bull Creek watershed.

### **3.2.3 Interlocal Agreements (ILAs) for Construction and Post-Construction Requirements**

The Travis County TNR Department implements its construction and post-construction review and inspection programs as outlined in Section 3.2 above. However, TNR also has three ILAs for coordination and delineation of SWMP duties in the MS4, including construction and post-construction programs. Two of these ILAs, with Austin and LCRA, specify divisions of certain construction and post-construction program responsibilities between the County and the other agency as described in this section. In this second permit term, the County will consider additional ILAs in locations where municipal ETJs and utility districts overlap County jurisdiction where beneficial and feasible.

#### **3.2.3.1 City of Austin 5 Mile ETJ**

Travis County has combined regulations and application review with the City of Austin for subdivision development in the City of Austin 5-mile Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ), under County/City Code Chapter 30. Under this combined program set out in a 2004 ILA, and a 2011 ILA relating to storm water management responsibilities, the County and City both review and permit subdivisions and site development plans in this area of the County MS4, with the City of Austin performing the review and inspection role for construction and post-construction BMPs, including the monitoring of permanent BMPs after construction. However, the County requires all residential home construction sites, including those in the Austin ETJ, to procure development permits. The City of Austin does not require development permits for home lot construction in its ETJ. Therefore, the County performs a review system in the Austin ETJ to check home lot construction permits for compliance with applicable SWP3 requirements prior to issuance of a County development permit. Both County and City inspection staff follow-up complaints for home lot construction runoff in the Austin ETJ.

#### **3.2.3.2 LCRA Highland Lakes Watershed Ordinance Area**

Travis County has a 2010 ILA with the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) for construction and post-construction programs in the LCRA Highland Lakes Watershed Ordinance area, which is the Lake Travis watershed west of the City of Austin 5-mile ETJ. The County and LCRA have complementary regulations in this area, and both agencies review proposed subdivision and site development projects for construction and post-construction controls. Travis County has the lead role in the inspection of BMPs during construction, with the LCRA having the lead role in monitoring the permanent water quality BMPs after construction. The County requires all residential home lot

construction to procure development permits, and SWP3s if applicable, but LCRA requires residential home lots to procure LCRA permits only when they are one acre or more in size.

### **1.2.3.2 City of Pflugerville ETJ**

Travis County has a 2012 ILA with the City of Pflugerville to perform SWMP programs in the Pflugerville ETJ. Travis County performs all construction and post-construction review and inspection programs in this area of the MS4.

## **3.3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

The existing, new, and modified BMPs selected to implement this MCM are described in this section and the associated Table 3-4. New BMPs, and modifications to existing BMPs that will require a development period, will be developed through a phase-in process in the BMP description and schedule and will be fully implemented by the end of this permit term.

### **3.3.1 Environmental Review Program**

The County will continue to develop and implement its existing Environmental Review Program which reviews development permit applications for potential water quality impacts to ensure compliance with construction and post-construction County Code requirements. The Environmental Review Program is performed by the TNR Environmental Quality Program (EQP) staff as a part of the overall TNR Development Services Division development application review process.

The Environmental Review Program has a review system and procedures for subdivision final plats, preliminary development plans, development permit applications with construction plans for subdivisions and site developments (non-residential), and residential home lot construction. EQP reviews these types of projects for compliance with applicable construction and post-construction County Code requirements, in conformance with any applicable ILA roles for the MS4 area where a proposed project is located, to ensure compliance prior to the issuance of a county development permit. Pre-development planning meetings are required for larger projects, per Code Section 82.915, and environmental review submittal requirements are listed in Section 82.931. These meetings provide direct technical assistance/outreach to applicants in the development and business community.

Subdivision platting, and non-residential development permit applications and construction plans receive individual reviews. Residential home lot development permit applications are screened for size and scope during the intake process, including applicants filling out a permit checklist of the attributes associated with their project. All residential permit applications with one acre or greater of soil disturbance, or within a Common Plan of Development, are required to document compliance with SWP3 requirements by submitting a completed SWP3 Summary Sheet, in lieu of submitting their SWP3 for individual review. Residential applications identified with critical site improvements (10% slopes or greater, 4 feet cut and fill or greater, disturbance next to waterways or CEFs), or adding more than 10,000 square feet of new impervious cover receive individual reviews.

### **3.3.2 Environmental Inspection Program**

#### Overview

The County TNR Department will continue to develop and implement its existing Environmental Inspection Program to evaluate construction sites in the County MS4 to ensure compliance with County Code requirements and approved construction plans. The Environmental Inspection Program has an inspection system and procedures for subdivisions and site developments (non-

residential), and residential home lot construction. TNR inspects these types of projects for compliance with applicable construction and post-construction County Code requirements, in conformance with applicable ILA roles for the MS4 area where the project is located. The Environmental Inspection Program is performed by the TNR EQP staff, as well as staff from the TNR Development Services Division on subdivisions.

#### Non-Residential Project Environmental Inspections

Non-residential subdivisions and site development projects are required to install ESC Plan measures and perform a SWP3 Pre-construction conference with County Environmental Inspection to review all requirements prior to starting construction. Operators are required to implement and maintain all SWP3 and ESC Plan measures continuously throughout construction, and construct site improvements and permanent water quality BMPs in conformance with the approved plans. Construction site operator personnel are required to hold a storm water or engineer certification to inspect SWP3 measures and provide a signed, certified weekly SWP3 Inspection Report documenting compliance status, including the report contents specified in the County Code, with SWP3 Reports made available to the County.

Environmental inspections include pre-construction inspection meetings, designated BMP construction inspections, monitoring inspections for the SWP3 and ESC Plan, and final inspections. County monitoring inspections during the active construction phase will be monthly at a minimum, or semi-monthly, whenever feasible. Projects posing a greater threat to water quality will be monitored at a greater frequency, which include projects with critical site improvements (larger areas of disturbance, steeper slopes, greater proximity to waterways, etc.), and history of non-compliance. Monitoring inspections will determine compliance with TPDES CGP TXR0150000 coverage and County Code, and compliance with all SWP3 and ESC Plan controls required in the approved construction plans. TNR will provide a written or electronic inspection report to the operator with inspection results and corrective actions necessary to maintain compliance. TNR will perform follow-up inspections and enforcement necessary to achieve compliance, with enforcement actions documented and maintained for review by the TCEQ. Progressive enforcement actions will follow the Travis County Code Enforcement Policy, outlined in Part I, Section 1.5.4.

Non-residential subdivisions and site development projects are required to provide an Engineer's Concurrence Letter to TNR to request a final inspection when complete, certifying the site improvements and permanent water quality BMPs were constructed in conformance with the approved construction plans. When all plan requirements have been met, including final site stabilization, TNR will issue a Certificate of Compliance and refund ESC Fiscal Security for the project. BMP Maintenance Permits and BMP Maintenance Plan records for permanent water quality BMPs completed will then be transferred to the Permanent Water Quality BMP Permit and Inspection Program system for monitoring.

#### Residential Project Environmental Inspections

Residential home construction projects with SWP3 requirements are required to implement the same operator SWP3 implementation, maintenance, inspection, and SWP3 Inspection Report requirements summarized above for non-residential projects. Residential projects not required to implement SWP3s are still required to implement ESC plan measures and other BMPs as necessary. Residential projects are inspected by the County on a routine monitoring or complaint response basis, with the inspection and enforcement procedures the same as that identified for non-residential projects (summarized above).

### Environmental Inspection Program Procedures

TNR will continue to develop, implement and revise as necessary, written procedures for the Environmental Inspection Program, which outline the inspection and enforcement requirements. A summary of these procedures is included in this MCM section of the SWMP. Procedures not included in the SWMP will be maintained on-site and will be made available to TCEQ.

### **3.3.3 Construction Storm Water Training and Certification**

The Travis County TNR EQP will ensure staff whose primary job duties are related to implementing the construction storm water Code requirements are knowledgeable, trained, or certified to conduct these activities. These primary job duties include: plan review, construction site inspections and enforcement, or signature authority under SWMP MCM3 or MCM 7. Employees are encouraged to obtain and maintain applicable professional storm water certifications which require Continuing Education Requirements (CEUs) in lieu of periodic training courses. Training will be conducted by TNR staff and/or outside trainers for employees who do not maintain acceptable storm water certifications. Acceptable storm water certifications as a minimum and as listed in County Code Section 82.934(c), include a Texas-licensed professional engineer ("P.E."); a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control ("CPESC"); a Certified Erosion, Sediment, and Storm Water Inspector ("CESSWI"); a Certified Inspector of Erosion and Sediment Control ("CIESC"). The County reimburses staff for the cost of training, associated travel, and tests.

### **3.3.4 Development Complaint Hotline**

The Travis County TNR Department will continue to operate the existing Development Complaint Hotline for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public on construction storm water runoff issues in the County MS4. TNR will continue a system to effectively consider, document, respond to, or refer these inquiries to the appropriate jurisdiction. This hotline will also be coordinated as necessary with the IDDE complaint response effort.

### **3.3.5 Permanent Water Quality BMP Permit and Inspection Program**

The County TNR Department will continue to develop and implement its existing Permanent Water Quality BMP Permit and Inspection Program to ensure long-term operation and maintenance of privately-owned permanent water quality BMPs (structural controls) completed in the County MS4 as part of the TNR development permit process. The Permanent Water Quality BMP Permit and Inspection Program is performed by the TNR EQP staff, and dovetails with the Environmental Review Program review processes (Section 3.3.1, above) for post-construction County Code requirements (Section 3.2.2, above). This program also dovetails with the Environmental Inspection Program process described in Section 3.3.2 above, which includes inspection of these permanent water quality BMPs, while they are being constructed, for conformance with the approved plans prior to releasing completed development projects at final inspection.

TNR issues a BMP Maintenance Permit to applicable project owners passing final inspection, inventories the completed permanent water quality BMPs, includes them on the MS4 Map, and inspects BMPs on an annual basis. A BMP Maintenance Plan is required from the design engineer with permit application materials and is a condition for granting the County development permit and BMP Maintenance Permit approval for applicable projects. TNR inspects completed permanent water quality BMPs in the County MS4 unless the BMPs are located in areas with an agreed upon ILA which designates another agency responsible for BMP inspection and enforcement, as described in section 3.2.3 above.

TNR will inspect to ensure owners and operators maintain the BMPs in effective operating condition in compliance with the BMP Maintenance Plan, the applicable technical criteria, and any BMP Maintenance Permit provisions. The technical criteria and standards for permanent water quality BMP operation and maintenance are described in section 3.2, above. TNR will require that BMP operation and maintenance performed is documented and retained on site, such as at the offices of the owner or operator, and made available for review by the County. The County documents and maintains records of BMP inspections and enforcement actions and makes them available for review by the TCEQ.

### **3.3.6 Development Permit Approval for MS4 Construction Activities**

The TNR Development Services Division processes, reviews, and approves development permits for all construction activities in the County MS4. TNR EQP environmental review and permit screening processes for construction and post-construction are incorporated into this process as described in this MCM 3-4. TNR authorizes these construction activities with these permit approval processes as the MS4 Operator in conformance with applicable interlocal MS4 agreements. These construction activities include residential construction within, or not within, a common plan of development (CPOD), and non-residential site development and subdivision construction activities.

<b>Table 3-4</b> <b>MCM 3 and 4 – Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control and Post-Construction Storm Water Management BMPs</b>			
<b>BMP</b>	<b>Major Tasks</b>	<b>Measurable Goals</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
Environmental Review Program	Review subdivision plats and development permit applications for construction and post-construction Code requirements.	Number of subdivision preliminary plans/ plats, and number of subdivision, site plan, and residential construction plans reviewed outside and inside the Austin ETJ.	Annually
Environmental Inspection Program	Inspect non-residential and residential development permit sites in the MS4 for construction and post-construction Code requirements.	Total non-residential (site developments, subdivisions) and residential construction sites inspected outside and inside the Austin ETJ.	Annually
		Total inspections, total inspections compliant for construction controls, percentage compliant.	Annually
Employee Storm Water Certification and Training	Develop and conduct training sessions for non-certified employees with construction storm water responsibilities as necessary, or maintain annual storm water certifications for such employees.	Total non-residential projects given a conditional acceptance or a Certificate of Compliance.	Annually
		Develop training materials for employees without certifications, as necessary.	Year 2
		Number of training sessions conducted, total employees trained, as necessary.	Annually
Development Complaint Hotline	Continue operation of phone hotline for public inquiries concerning construction activities.	Number of employees with new or renewed storm water certifications.	Annually
		Number of inquiries received/responded to/ referred	Annually
Permanent WQ BMP Maintenance Permit and Inspection Program	Issue BMP Maintenance Permits for applicable projects at final development permit inspection and add to database.	Total new BMP Maintenance Permits issued, total existing BMP Maintenance Permits renewed.	Annually
	Maintain inventory and database of privately-owned permanent WQ BMPs added through the Environmental Inspection Program and MS4 Map.	Total new permanent WQ BMPs and detention ponds added to database.	Annually
	Inspect BMPs and conduct follow-up and enforcement with responsible parties as necessary.	Total BMPs inspected/ number of inspections. Total BMPs given notice for maintenance required/referred to legal enforcement	Annually
	Revise County Code to require BMP owners and operators to file BMP Maintenance Plans in the real property records of the County.	Complete activity	Year 2
Development Permit Approval for MS4 Construction Activities	Review and approve development permit applications for all construction activities in the MS4	Total non-residential site development and subdivision permits approved, inside and outside Austin ETJ.	Annually
		Total residential permits approved within a CPOD, inside and outside Austin ETJ/ Total submitting SWP3 Summaries	
		Total residential permits approved not within a CPOD, inside and outside Austin ETJ/ Total 1 acre or greater/Total submitting SWP3 Summaries	

## **MCM 5 POLLUTION PREVENTION/GOOD HOUSEKEEPING FOR COUNTY OPERATIONS**

### **5.1 TCEQ PERMIT REQUIREMENTS - MCM 5**

#### *(a) Program development*

*(1) All permittees shall develop and implement an operation and maintenance program, including an employee training component that has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal activities and municipally owned areas including but not limited to park and open space maintenance; street, road, or highway maintenance; fleet and building maintenance; stormwater system maintenance; new construction and land disturbances; municipal parking lots; vehicle and equipment maintenance and storage yards; waste transfer stations; and salt/sand storage locations.*

*Existing permittees shall assess program elements that were described in the previous permit, modify as necessary, and develop and implement new elements, as necessary, to continue reducing the discharges of pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP. New elements must be fully implemented by the end of this permit term and newly regulated permittees shall have the program fully implemented by the end of this permit term. See also Part III.A.1.(c))*

#### *(b) Requirements for all Permittees*

*All permittees shall include the requirements described below in Parts III.B.5.(1)-(6) in the program:*

#### *(1) Permittee-owned Facilities and Control Inventory*

*All permittees shall develop and maintain an inventory of facilities and stormwater controls that it owns and operates within the regulated area of the small MS4. If feasible, the inventory may include all applicable permit numbers, registration numbers, and authorizations for each facility or controls. The inventory must be available for review by TCEQ and must include, but is not limited, to the following, as applicable:*

- a. Composting facilities;*
- b. Equipment storage and maintenance facilities;*
- c. Fuel Storage Facilities;*
- d. Hazardous waste disposal facilities;*
- e. Hazardous Waste handling and transfer facilities;*
- f. Incinerators;*
- g. Landfills;*
- h. Materials storage yards;*
- i. Pesticide storage facilities;*
- j. Buildings, including schools, libraries, police stations, fire stations, and office buildings;*
- k. Parking lots;*
- l. Golf courses;*
- m. Swimming pools;*
- n. Public works yards;*
- o. Recycling facilities;*
- p. Salt storage facilities;*
- q. Solid waste handling and transfer facilities;*
- r. Street repair and maintenance sites;*

- s. Vehicle storage and maintenance yards; and
- t. Structural stormwater controls.

(2) *Training and Education* All permittees shall inform or train appropriate employees involved in implementing pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices. All permittees shall maintain a training attendance list for inspection by TCEQ when requested.

(3) *Disposal of Waste Material* -Waste materials removed from the small MS4 must be disposed of in accordance with 30 TAC Chapters 330 or 335, as applicable.

(4) *Contractor Requirements and Oversight*

a. Any contractors hired by the permittee to perform maintenance activities on permittee-owned facilities must be contractually required to comply with all of the stormwater control measures, good housekeeping practices, and facility-specific stormwater management operating procedures described in Parts III B.5.(2)-(6).

b. All permittees shall provide oversight of contractor activities to ensure that contractors are using appropriate control measures and SOPs. Oversight procedures must be developed before the end of the permit term and maintained on site and made available for inspection by TCEQ.

(5) *Municipal Operation and Maintenance Activities*

a. *Assessment of permittee-owned operations*

All permittees shall evaluate operation and maintenance (O&M) activities for their potential to discharge pollutants in stormwater, including but not limited to:

(i) Road and parking lot maintenance may include such areas as pothole repair, pavement marking, sealing, and re-paving;

(ii) Bridge maintenance may include such areas as re-chipping, grinding, and saw cutting;

(iii) Cold weather operations, including plowing, sanding, and application of deicing and anti-icing compounds and maintenance of snow disposal areas; and

(iv) Right-of-way maintenance, including mowing, herbicide and pesticide application, and planting vegetation.

b. All permittees shall identify pollutants of concern that could be discharged from the above O&M activities (for example, metals; chlorides; hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylenes; sediment; and trash).

c. All permittees shall develop and implement a set of pollution prevention measures that will reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from the above activities. These pollution prevention measures may include the following examples:

(i) Replacing materials and chemicals with more environmentally benign materials or methods;

(ii) Changing operations to minimize the exposure or mobilization of pollutants to prevent them from entering surface waters; and

*(iii) Placing barriers around or conducting runoff away from deicing chemical storage areas to prevent discharge into surface waters.*

*d. Inspection of pollution prevention measures -All pollution prevention measures implemented at permittee-owned facilities must be visually inspected at a frequency determined by the permittee to ensure they are working properly. A log of inspections must be maintained and made available for review by the TCEQ upon request.*

#### *(6) Structural Control Maintenance*

*If BMPs include structural controls, maintenance of the controls must be performed at a frequency determined by the permittee and consistent with maintaining the effectiveness of the BMP.*

## **5.2 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**

The County will continue to develop and implement its existing BMPs for MCM 5 that have the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from County operation and maintenance (O&M) activities and County-owned areas in the MS4. Existing BMPs include the Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Program, pesticide applicator certification, the ESC program for maintenance construction, employee storm water pollution prevention training, facility waste disposal, roadside litter abatement, pond inspection and maintenance program, and closed landfill management. The County will continue to assess these existing program elements and BMPs, modify them as necessary, and develop and implement new elements, as necessary and as required, to continue reducing the discharges of pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP.

Existing applicable County O&M activities and County-owned areas in the MS4 subject to these BMPs include: park and preserve maintenance; road and bridge maintenance; fleet and building maintenance; storm water system maintenance including structural controls; new maintenance construction land disturbances; parking lots; storage yards for vehicles, materials, and equipment maintenance, including sand storage locations; fuel storage locations; closed landfills; pesticide storage locations; and one park with a swimming pool.

The County will further evaluate its' O&M activities in this permit term for their potential to discharge pollutants in storm water, including road and parking lot maintenance, bridge maintenance, cold weather operations, and right-of-way maintenance as a minimum. The County will identify pollutants of concern that could be discharged from these O&M activities and continue to develop and implement as necessary further pollution prevention measures (PPMs) that will reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water from the above activities as part of its EHS Program BMP. All PPMs implemented at County facilities under this MCM 5 will be inspected at a frequency to ensure they are working properly, and structural control maintenance will be performed at a frequency that will maintain the design effectiveness of the BMP. The County will also continue to develop and implement procedures to ensure contractors performing maintenance on County-owned facilities comply with all storm water control measures adopted for this MCM.

## **5.3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

The existing BMPs selected to implement this MCM are described in this section and the associated Table 5. The modifications to these existing BMPs requiring a development period will be developed through a phase-in process included in the BMP description and schedule and shall be fully implemented by the end of this permit term.

### 5.3.1 Environmental, Health & Safety (EHS) Program for County Facilities

The County TNR Department will continue to develop and implement its EHS program for County park/preserve, road, fleet O&M facilities and activities in the County MS4. This includes both O&M activities performed at these facilities and O&M programs based at these facilities that operate at outside locations such as roads. TNR evaluated the following existing O&M activities at these County facilities during the first Permit Term, including:

- Petroleum storage tank (PST) systems for fuel, waste oil, and asphalt emulsion;
- Solid waste and hazardous materials management, waste disposal, including closed municipal solid waste landfills, and Hazard Communication (Haz-Com);
- Fleet shop vehicle maintenance and repair operations;
- Vehicle and equipment washing and wash bay activities;
- Spill Response and Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plans;
- Maintenance-related construction and soil disturbing activities;
- Buildings and parking lots;
- Drainage system and structural storm water controls maintenance;
- Swimming pool, sports field, and trail maintenance at parks;
- Management and storage of materials and equipment used for road, fleet, and park O&M activities, including but not limited to:
  - Sand and de-icing compounds used for cold weather operations;
  - Pothole repair, pavement marking, sealing, and re-paving;
  - Sign fabrication, installation, and maintenance;
  - Bridge maintenance;
  - Right-of-way, parks, and grounds maintenance and vegetation management, including: mowing; tree and brush trimming and removal; herbicide and pesticide application; and
- Storage and proper disposal of all types of wastes generated by these road, drainage, fleet, and parks O&M activities, including activities at the associated building facilities.

TNR identified the basic pollutants of concern that could be discharged from the above O&M activities and the potential for discharge in storm water. EHS Plans and/or EHS procedures were developed and implemented by TNR as the pollution prevention measures required by this MCM to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water from these activities. EHS Plans and procedures describe the actions to be taken by facility or program staff to maintain compliance, including the BMPs for preventing and reducing polluted discharges and polluted storm water runoff, and the required inspections to ensure the BMPs are working properly.

EHS Plans and procedures were implemented by TNR in the first permit term for those facilities and O&M activities with existing regulatory EHS requirements and greater pollution impact potential. The scope and frequency of the BMP inspections in the EHS plans and procedures are based on pollution potential, with the facilities with more activities requiring BMPs and greater pollution potential, inspected more frequently, and vice versa.

All existing County O&M facilities and activities, and associated EHS Plans, procedures, and BMPs, will be re-evaluated during the permit term, including identification of the pollutants of concern that could be discharged, to ensure they are sufficient to prevent and reduce storm water pollution and meet all requirements of this MCM. The EHS facility inventory will be revised and available for review. The scope of the EHS Plans and procedures, the inspection frequencies, and the staff roles and responsibilities will be re-evaluated and prioritized based on pollution potential. More environmentally benign materials or methods, changing operations, or adding structural controls to minimize the exposure or mobilization of pollutants will be considered where feasible. Any

applicable permit numbers, registration numbers, and authorizations will be included in the inventory. Inspection logs will be added where required which will be available for TCEQ review.

Any contractors hired by the County to perform maintenance activities on County-owned facilities in the MS4 will be contractually required to comply with all applicable storm water control measures, good housekeeping practices, and facility-specific storm water management BMPs required in this SWMP. The County will oversee contractor activities to ensure they are using required control measures and SOPs. Oversight procedures will be developed before the end of the permit term, maintained on site and made available for inspection by TCEQ.

### **5.3.2 Employee Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SWPP) Training**

The County TNR Department will continue to develop and implement a training program for TNR and County employees responsible for implementing the storm water pollution prevention and good housekeeping BMPs contained in the EHS Plans and procedures adopted for the County O&M facilities and activities identified in this MCM. The goal of the training program is to have a fully informed staff implementing procedures for preventing and reducing storm water pollution from the applicable County O&M activities and facilities. A training attendance list will be maintained and available for inspection by TCEQ when requested. The training will consist of photos, handouts, checklists, and written materials. The scope of each training session will be tailored to the specific facility, maintenance activities, and staff, and may include:

- General background on storm water; effects of urbanization & industrial activities on storm water;
- Overview of human health and environmental impacts of typical pollutants that are generated from County operations and their adverse effects on water quality;
- Describe storm water pollution prevention and mitigation techniques;
- Procedures and standards for implementation of adopted ESC practices and specific BMPs in the EHS Plans, O&M activity, and structural control associated with the O&M facility and the staff that is trained.
- Basic responsibilities for IDDE recognition and response will be included dependent on the target audience trained, as required under MCM 2.
- Discussions of the duties required of employees to implement the BMPs.

### **5.3.3 Non-Commercial Certified Applicator Licensing**

The County TNR Department will continue to perform the existing Non-Commercial Certified Applicator Licensing and Continuing Education Units (CEUs) training required by the Texas Structural Pest Control Service (SPCS) for employees performing pesticide application.

### **5.3.4 County Pond Inspection and Maintenance Program**

The County TNR EQP will continue the existing County Pond Inspection and Maintenance Program to inspect and maintain all County-owned and operated structural storm water controls, using County staff and contracted services. All County-owned structural storm water controls in the MS4 have been inventoried on County roads, facilities, and parks, including all detention ponds and all permanent water quality structural control BMPs. A maintenance scope and schedule has been adopted and the responsible party to perform the maintenance was identified for each control. The maintenance scope and frequency is in accordance with the engineered design to achieve maximum operational effectiveness. Most controls are maintained annually or more frequently for requirements such as mowing. The inspections and maintenance are documented and the inventory of controls maintained and available for review.

### **5.3.5 Facility Waste Management and Disposal**

The County will continue to ensure that wastes removed from the County MS4 O&M facilities are handled, recycled, or disposed of in accordance with 30 TAC Chapters 330 or 335 (relating to municipal solid waste management and municipal hazardous waste), as applicable, and the Travis County Waste Management Policy adopted by the Travis County Commissioners Court in 1996. The Waste Management Policy's primary goals are to: reduce waste material and waste disposal costs, reduce the volume of material sent to landfills, reduce the use of limited natural resources, prevent environmental pollution associated with waste disposal, and promote the purchase and use of recycled materials. An Annual Report for the County Waste Management Program is prepared by the TNR EQP staff detailing the waste streams and associated waste disposal and recycling programs performed by the County system-wide, including incorporated areas as well as the unincorporated MS4 area. The Annual Report for the County Waste Management Program does not separate the MS4 from incorporated areas, so key waste streams primarily applicable to the MS4 are included in the deliverables for this BMP, as well as the entire Annual Report, which can be referenced as partially applicable to the MS4 area.

### **5.3.6 Roadside Litter Abatement**

The County TNR Department will continue existing road maintenance programs to respond, remove, and properly dispose of solid wastes dumped on county roadsides, including trash, debris, brush, and household items. Solid wastes that cannot be recycled are disposed of at a permitted landfill through an existing contract. Essentially, the solid waste disposed of through this contract consists of illegally dumped material picked up from county right-of-way.

### **5.3.7 Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) BMPs for Maintenance Construction**

The County TNR Department will continue to implement ESC measures and related storm water BMPs for TNR road, drainage, and park maintenance construction activities in accordance with the standards manual TNR developed in the first permit term, entitled: TNR Road Maintenance Program – Erosion Controls and Storm Water Best Management Practices (BMPs). At a minimum, ESC BMPs will be implemented for the TNR Road Maintenance Division's programs for Drainage, Road Shoulder, and Road Reconstruction, which are the maintenance construction operations which disturb the largest amount of soil. TNR will document the number of work orders performed by these programs and train the program employees as part of the SWPP training to implement the adopted BMP standards. EQP storm water specialists will also assist O&M employees with BMP implementation in the field when requested and when it is feasible. A new work order database system will be implemented during the permit term which will allow more accurate work order reporting than the current paper and HTE database.

### **5.3.8 Closed Landfill Management**

The County TNR EQP will continue a program to monitor closed solid waste landfills formerly operated by the County, located in the MS4, and perform any maintenance required to prevent any pollutant discharges. Twelve former County landfill/ dump sites were inventoried in 1991 in association with CAPCOG and others. Five of these twelve sites remain in the MS4, including: Bullick Hollow, Jones, Steiner, Paleface, and U.S. Highway 290 East (TCEQ MSW Permit #684). The County will continue to implement post-closure care responsibilities and operate an existing leachate collection and disposal system for the U.S. Highway 290 East Closed Landfill per a maintenance contract providing those professional services. This collection system discharges excess leachate from the landfill to the City of Austin wastewater collection system via a local industrial wastewater (pretreatment) discharge permit #754AUS0002344.

**Table 5**  
**MCM 5 – Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for County Operations BMPs**

<b>BMP</b>	<b>Major Tasks</b>	<b>Measurable Goals</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Program for County Facilities	Continue implementation of EHS Plans and EHS procedures for County facilities and O&M activities, including compliance inspections	Number of County facilities inspected; Total facilities in substantial EHS compliance; Total compliance inspections	Annually
	Review and re-evaluate each County O&M facility and O&M activity and revise facility inventories, EHS Plans, and EHS procedures.	Revise EHS facility inventory.	Year 2
		Review and revise 50% of facilities, EHS Plans, and EHS procedures.	Year 3
		Review and revise 100% of facilities, EHS Plans, and EHS procedures.	Year 5
	Review, and revise contracts for County O&M activities to ensure required EHS standards for MCM 5 are included.	Complete activity	Year 3
Employee SWPP Training	Continue to perform and develop storm water pollution prevention training for TNR O&M employees.	Number of employees trained.	Annually
Pesticide Applicator Licensing	Continue Non-Commercial Certified Applicator Licensing and CEUs for TNR O&M employees using pesticides.	Number of employees certified, re-certified, and taking CEUs	Annually
County Pond Inspection and Maintenance Program	Continue inspection & maintenance program for County-owned structural storm water controls, including detention & permanent water quality ponds & BMPs.	Number of County-owned ponds and BMPs maintained.	Annually
Facility Waste Management and Disposal	Continue to implement waste management practices county-wide and at applicable MS4 facilities, including recycling and disposal.	<p>Prepare Annual Report for TC Waste Management Program;</p> <p>Quantities of County fleet wastes recycled/disposed of, including: waste oil ,anti-freeze, used oil filters, tires, lead-acid batteries</p> <p>Quantities of municipal solid waste disposed of from MS4 Service Centers (Facilities Management)</p>	Annually
Roadside Litter Abatement	Continue existing TNR Road Maintenance program to remove solid wastes and litter from county roadsides and properly dispose at landfills.	Number of miles of roadsides cleaned; work orders, cubic yards waste disposed	Annually
ESC BMPs for Maintenance Construction	Continue implementation of temporary and/or permanent ESC BMPs on applicable Road Maintenance program work orders following adopted BMP criteria.	Total work orders performed in applicable programs	Annually, Years 1-3
		Total work orders performed in applicable programs, Total work orders implementing temporary and/or permanent BMPs.	Annually, Years 4, 5
	Continue to perform inspections by EQP storm water specialists to assist BMP implementation on applicable TNR Road, Park, BCP O&M activities	Total Road, Park, BCP work orders and/or projects inspected; total inspections performed.	Annually
Closed Landfill Management	Continue to monitor closed County landfills in the MS4 as necessary to maintain compliance with applicable waste and discharge regulations.	Prepare Annual Closed Landfill Status Report for County Auditor.	Annually
	Continue to maintain U.S. Hwy 290 East Closed Landfill leachate collection and disposal system	Total gallons of leachate disposed of to the Austin wastewater system	Annually

## **MCM 7            AUTHORIZATION FOR COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES**

### **7.1                TCEQ PERMIT REQUIREMENTS – MCM 7**

*The development of this MCM for construction activities, where the small MS4 is the site operator, is optional and provides an alternative to the MS4 operator seeking coverage under TPDES CGP, TXR150000 for each construction activity. Permittees that choose to develop this measure will be authorized to discharge stormwater and certain nonstormwater from construction activities where the MS4 operator meets the definition of a construction site operator in Part I of this general permit. When developing this measure, permittees are required to meet all requirements of, and be consistent with, applicable effluent limitation guidelines for the Construction and Development industry (40 CFR Part 450), TPDES CGP TXR150000, and Part III.B.3 of this permit. The authorization to discharge under this MCM is limited to the regulated area, such as the portion of the small MS4 located within a UA or the area designated by TCEQ as requiring coverage. However, an MS4 operator may also utilize this MCM over additional portions of their small MS4 that are also in compliance with all of the MCMs listed in this general permit. This MCM must be developed as a part of the SWMP that is submitted with the NOI for permit coverage. If this MCM is developed after submitting the initial NOI, a NOC must be submitted notifying the executive director of this change, and identifying the geographical area or boundary where the activities will be conducted under the provisions of this general permit. Utilization of this MCM does not preclude a small MS4 from obtaining coverage under the TPDES CGP, TXR150000, or under an individual TPDES permit.*

*This MCM is only available for projects where the small MS4 is a construction site operator or owner, and the MCM does not provide any authorization for other construction site operators at a municipal project.*

*Controls required under this MCM must be implemented prior to discharge from a municipal construction site into surface water in the state.*

*(a) The MCM must include:*

*(1) A description of how construction activities will generally be conducted by the permittee so as to take into consideration local conditions of weather, soils, and other site specific considerations;*

*(2) A description of the area that this MCM will address and where the permittee's construction activities are covered (for example within the boundary of the urbanized area, the corporate boundary, a special district boundary, an extra territorial jurisdiction, or other similar jurisdictional boundary);*

*(3) Either a description of how the permittee will supervise or maintain oversight over contractor activities to ensure that the SWP3 requirements are properly implemented at the construction site; or how the permittee will make certain that contractors have a separate authorization for stormwater discharges;*

*(4) A general description of how a SWP3 will be developed for each construction site, according to Part VI of this general permit, "Authorization for Municipal Construction Activities"; and*

*(5) Records of municipal construction activities authorized under this optimal MCM, in accordance with Part VI of this general permit.*

## 7.2 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The County TNR Department will continue to implement this MCM for authorization to discharge storm water and certain non-storm water from county construction activities where the county meets the definition of “Construction Site Operator” in Part I of this General Permit. The TNR Public Works Division Capital Improvements Project (CIP) program is responsible for construction administration of county-funded road and park construction improvements approved by the Commissioners Court in the County MS4. TNR performs, or oversees contracted consultants who perform, the following primary tasks in this CIP process:

- Conceptual planning and budgeting;
- Regulatory compliance review and permitting, including TPDES and County Code requirements for construction and post-construction storm water;
- Construction plan design and contract specifications development;
- Construction contract administration, construction oversight inspection of the construction contractor, and final project acceptance;

Travis County funded construction CIP projects are typically constructed through a contract awarded to a prime contractor after a public bidding process through the County Purchasing Department with contract approval by the Commissioner’s Court. The assigned County CIP construction project manager(s) and construction inspector(s) are responsible for contract oversight, field inspection, and monitoring of contractor performance to ensure all requirements are being met under the terms of the contract and accompanying plans and specifications, including SWP3 requirements. Travis County is responsible for the ongoing operation and maintenance of the accepted improvements after final project acceptance, including maintenance of any County post-construction water quality BMPs (structural controls) as part of MCM 5 of this SWMP. This MCM will be consistent with, applicable effluent limitation guidelines for the Construction and Development sector (40 CFR Part 450), TPDES CGP TXR150000, and Part III.B.3 of this General Permit.

### 7.2.1 Authorized Geographical Area

This MCM applies to eligible County construction activities within the Travis County MS4 geographical area (all unincorporated areas of Travis County including municipal ETJs).

### 7.2.2 Description of SWP3 Development

#### Eligible Construction Activities

The following County construction activities are eligible for authorization to discharge storm water and certain non-storm water under this MCM:

1. Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Small (1-5 acres) and Large (5 acres and greater) Construction Activities.
2. Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Support Activities located within a 1-mile distance from the boundary of the permitted construction activity, including: concrete batch plants, asphalt batch plants, equipment staging areas, material storage yards, material borrow areas, and excavated material disposal areas, provided:
  - a. The activity is located within a one-mile distance from the boundary of the permitted construction site and directly supports the construction activity;

- b. A SWP3 is developed according to the provisions of TXR 040000, Part VI. and includes appropriate controls and measures to control sediment and erosion and discharges of pollutants in storm water runoff from the supporting construction activity site;
  - c. The construction support activity either does not operate beyond the completion date of the construction activity or obtains separate TPDES authorization for discharges as required; and
  - d. Discharges of storm water from concrete production facilities must meet the requirements of TXR 040000, Part VI., Section E.
- 3. Non-Storm Water Discharges from Travis County Construction Activities as described in General Permit TXR 040000, Part VI. B. 3.
  - 4. Any discharge authorized under a separate TPDES or TCEQ permit may be combined with discharges from construction sites operated by Travis County under this MCM, provided the discharge complies with the associated permit.

#### SWP3 Development and Technical Standards

TNR will develop an SWP3 for each construction site according to all requirements of General Permit TXR040000, Part VI., and Travis County Code Section 82.935, including:

- 1. A SWP3 covering the entire site and SWP3 implementation prior to commencing site construction activities;
- 2. A SWP3 and ESC Plan in the construction plans which is in compliance with all the applicable County Code construction site storm water regulations described in MCM 3 , Section 3.2.1, of this SWMP, and includes a copy of General Permit TXR040000, Part VI;
- 3. A signed copy of the Construction Site Notice (CSN) under this General Permit posted in a location(s) at the construction site where it is readily available for viewing prior to commencing construction activities and maintaining the CSN in that location(s) until completion of the construction activity and final stabilization of the site;
- 4. Project specifications that allow or provide that adequate BMPs may be developed and modified as necessary to meet the requirements of this general permit and the SWP3;
- 5. The prime contractor and any sub-contractors are made aware of all SWP3 requirements, including the required SWP3 roles and responsibilities of the contractor and the County personnel in the day-to-day operations of the SWP3 under the construction contract; and who to contact concerning SWP3 requirements;
- 6. The SWP3 identifies the County personnel and contractor personnel responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the control measures described in the SWP3.

#### **7.2.2 Description of How Construction Activities Will be Conducted**

County construction activities shall be conducted in compliance with the approved SWP3, ESC Plan, approved construction plans, and construction contract specifications. This includes consideration of local conditions of weather, soils, and other site-specific considerations, including:

1. Temporary and permanent BMPs to address specific site topographic features defined as Critical Site Characteristics under County Code Section 82.936, and specific construction improvements defined as Critical Construction Site Improvements in Section 82.936;
2. Sequencing and phasing of the construction that includes associated ESC and BMPs that will act as erosion source controls to lessen the amount of sediment and pollutant load generated on site that must be treated, wherever feasible;
3. Updates to the SWP3 to reflect changing conditions of new contractors, new areas of responsibility, changes in BMPs, as necessary;
4. Amendments to the SWP3 whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance that has a significant effect on the discharge of pollutants that has not been previously addressed in the SWP3; or whenever results of inspections by authorized County personnel or operators, or TCEQ personnel; or another federal, state or local agency approving ESC, grading, or storm water management plans applicable to the construction activities indicate the SWP3 is proving ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in discharges authorized under this general permit.

The SWP3 will be retained at the construction site or made readily available at the time of an on-site inspection to TCEQ; a federal, state, or local agency approving ESC, grading, or storm water management plans applicable to the construction activities; local government officials; and the operator of an MS4 receiving discharges from the site other than Travis County.

### **7.2.3 Oversight of Contractor Activities**

The County TNR Department will maintain oversight of contractor activities to ensure all SWP3 requirements are properly implemented through a construction administration and inspection process for the contract approved by the Travis County Commissioner's Court and signed by the contractor and the County. The contractor is responsible for performing all project work in conformance with all contract provisions, plans, and specifications, including direction of all subcontractor work. The contract includes a description of SWP3 responsibilities and a SWP3 Certification signed by the contractor affirming they agree to implement and maintain all control measures required in accordance with the approved plans, specifications, and terms of the contract.

Under the County contract, the contractor is designated as the Primary Construction Site Operator having day-to-day operational control of the activities at the construction site necessary to ensure compliance with the SWP3. The Contractor is required to employ sufficient personnel with the necessary training, experience, and qualifications to install, inspect, and maintain the controls and measures required in the SWP3. The Contractor is required to post and maintain the Construction Site Notice ("CSN") provided by the County and also comply with TCEQ regulations for filing and posting a separate CSN and Notice of Intent ("NOI") for the project under CGP TXR0150000 for themselves. The Contractor must regularly inspect the SWP3 controls to ensure ongoing compliance and provide weekly written SWP3 inspection reports to the County's assigned project inspector for inclusion in the County's SWP3 report filing for TCEQ. SWP3 Inspection Reports must be a report format provided or approved by the County. Contractor failure to perform any plan or contract requirements, including SWP3 requirements and corrective actions required, constitutes contract non-performance, which can result in suspension of work, withholding of payments, liquidated damage claims by the County to achieve compliance.

Travis County is designated as the Primary Construction Site Operator with operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications. Travis County will provide the SWP3 as part of the project plans and specifications; provide a signed CSN to be posted by the Contractor; review and sign the SWP3 Inspection Reports required by TCEQ for assessing compliance with the SWP3 and describing any corrective actions necessary by the Contractor; authorize and direct revisions and ongoing maintenance to the SWP3 by the Contractor as necessary; and approve final stabilization and completion of SWP3 items for the Project. An assigned County CIP project inspector for each project will perform SWP3 monitoring inspections during construction, and inform the contractor of all SWP3 deficiencies and corrective action necessary, including any SWP3 revisions necessary.

Qualified Inspectors preparing and certifying the weekly SWP3 Inspection Reports for County-authorized construction activities under the MCM can include either County or contractor personnel who must be certified as required by County Code Section 82.934. Under each alternative, all signed, certified SWP3 Inspection Reports provided by contractor personnel to the County will then be final accepted and signed by the County's assigned CIP project inspector. In addition, TNR Department EQP storm water management staff will audit the County-authorized construction activities under this MCM on a periodic basis to assist in achieving compliance with all SWP3 requirements.

### **7.2.5 Records of County Construction Activities**

Records of County construction activities authorized under this MCM will be retained a minimum of 3 years after the date of final site stabilization, including a copy of the SWP3, construction plans, and all SWP3 related documents and reports, at the Travis County TNR Office Central Files

### **7.2.6 Authorized Representatives for County Construction Activities**

The following County TNR positions are authorized persons for signing notices, reports, SWP3s, certifications, or other information under this MCM:

CSN, NOI, NOT, and SWP3 Certification may be signed by the following County TNR positions:

1. Environmental Project Manager, SWMP, EQP
2. Environmental Quality Program Manager, EQP (in the absence of 1.)

SWP3 Inspection Reports may be signed by the following County TNR positions provided they have the certifications required under County Code:

1. Environmental Specialists, SWMP, EQP
2. Engineering Inspection Specialists, CIP
3. Registered Professional Engineer (P.E.), CIP
4. Environmental Project Manager, SWMP, EQP

### **7.3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

#### **7.3.1 CIP Environmental Review Program**

The County TNR EQP staff will continue to develop and implement the existing system to review and approve all County construction activities under this MCM implementing SWP3s to ensure compliance, as well as review and approve applicable post-construction BMPs. Technical standards for the construction and post-construction BMPs are those described in detail in the SWMP MCM Section 3.2 and the applicable processes described in SWMP MCM Section 7.2, above. The CIP Environmental Review Program is performed by the TNR EQP storm water management staff as a part of the TNR Public Works CIP Program processes.

#### **7.3.2 CIP Environmental Inspection Program**

The County TNR Department will continue to develop and implement the existing system to inspect and audit County construction activities under this MCM implementing SWP3s to ensure compliance, as well as inspect post-construction BMPs for conformance with designed construction plans. Technical standards for the inspection of construction and post-construction BMPs are those described in detail in the SWMP MCM Section 3.2 and the applicable processes described in SWMP MCM Section 7.2, above. The CIP Environmental Inspection Program is performed by Engineering Inspection Specialists from the TNR Public Works CIP Program in coordination with Environmental Specialists from TNR EQP. TNR staff performing these inspections and certifying SWP3 reports will be trained or certified through the process described in the Construction Storm Water Training and Certification BMP 3.3.3 for MCM 3.

CIP environmental inspections include weekly SWP3 Inspections by certified Operator personnel or certified County assigned inspectors to prepare the certified, signed SWP3 Inspection Report required for the project, as described in Section 7.2 above. CIP environmental inspections by County staff also include pre-construction inspection meetings, designated BMP construction inspections, routine monitoring inspections for the SWP3 and ESC Plan, CIP audit inspections, and final inspections. County routine monitoring inspections of the SWP3 and ESC Plan during the active construction phase will be weekly. CIP audit inspections by Environmental Specialists will be quarterly inspection evaluations, and monthly walk-through inspections whenever feasible.

Monitoring inspections will determine compliance with all SWP3 and ESC Plan controls required in the construction plans. Projects posing a greater threat to water quality will be monitored at a greater frequency, which include projects with critical site improvements (larger, steeper slopes, greater proximity to waterways, etc.), and histories of non-compliance. TNR will provide the SWP3 Inspection Report to the contractor with inspection results and corrective actions necessary to maintain compliance. TNR will perform follow-up inspections necessary to achieve compliance under the terms of the construction contract described in Section 7.2, above.

Post-construction permanent water quality BMPs will be accepted upon completion when they are in conformance with the approved construction plan design. New permanent BMPs and drainage structures accepted will be surveyed and included on the MS4 Map. New permanent BMPs will be added to the structural control inventory and County pond inspection and maintenance program described in SWMP MCM 5.

**Table 7**  
**MCM 7 – Authorization for County Construction Activities BMPs**

<b>BMP</b>	<b>Major Tasks</b>	<b>Measurable Goals</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
CIP Environmental Review Program	Review all proposed County construction projects for compliance with SWP3 requirements and post-construction BMPs requirements.	Total projects reviewed and approved.  Total projects, with total disturbed acreage, authorized by CSN	Annually
CIP Environmental Inspection Program	Inspect all County projects under construction for compliance with SWP3 Standards.	Total certified SWP3 Inspection Reports prepared, total in compliance, % in compliance  Total SWP3 Audit Inspections.	Annually
	Inspect County projects for final site stabilization and completion of permanent WQ BMPs in conformance with plans	Total projects completed and total permanent water quality BMPs and detention ponds accepted for County maintenance.	Annually

## **8.0 DISCHARGES TO THE EDWARDS AQUIFER RECHARGE ZONE**

This section lists the TCEQ General Permit requirements for discharges to the Edwards Aquifer Recharge and Contributing Zones, describes County BMPs for new discharges to the Edwards, and describes existing County authorized discharges to the Edwards Aquifer .

### **8.1 TCEQ PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

*Discharges of storm water from regulated small MS4s, and other non-storm water discharges cannot be authorized by this general permit where those discharges are prohibited by TAC 30 Chapter 213 (Edwards Aquifer Rule). New discharges located within the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone, or within that area upstream from the recharge zone and defined as the Contributing Zone, must meet all applicable requirements of, and operate according to, 30 TAC Chapter 213 (Edwards Aquifer Rule) in addition to the provisions and requirements of this general permit.*

*For existing discharges, the requirements of the agency-approved Water Pollution Abatement Plan (WPAP) under the Edwards Aquifer Rule are in addition to the requirements of this general permit. BMPs and maintenance schedules for structural storm water controls, for example, may be required as a provision of the rule. All applicable requirements for the Edwards Aquifer Rule for reductions of suspended solids in storm water runoff are in addition to the effluent limitation requirements found in Part VI.D. of this general permit.*

*The permittee's agency-approved WPAPs that are required by the Edwards Aquifer Rule must be referenced in the SWMP. Additional agency-approved WPAPs received after the SWMP submittal must be recorded in the annual report for each respective permit year. For discharges originating from the small MS4 permitted area, and located on or within ten stream miles upstream of the Edwards Aquifer recharge zone, applicants must also submit a copy of the MS4 NOI to the appropriate TCEQ regional office with each WPAP application submitted to TCEQ on or after August 13, 2012.*

### **8.2 NEW AND EXISTING COUNTY DISCHARGES**

Discharges from any new or existing County operations or construction activities within the Edwards Aquifer Recharge and Contributing Zones within the County MS4 will comply with all applicable requirements of TAC 30 Chapter 213 in addition to all requirements of General Permit TXR040000. This includes submitting a copy of any required NOI to the TCEQ Austin Regional Office. Required maintenance activities for existing agency-approved discharges to the Edwards Aquifer Recharge and Contributing Zone from structural controls will be documented through BMP 5.3.3 Post-Construction BMP Inspection and Maintenance.

### **8.3 LIST OF EXISTING AGENCY-APPROVED COUNTY DISCHARGES**

The following is a list of Travis County's existing agency-approved discharges to the Edwards Aquifer Recharge and Contributing Zone within the County MS4:

<b>Agency-Approved Project/Discharge Name</b>	<b>Edwards Aquifer Protection Program (EAPP) ID No:</b>
Brodie Ln (William Cannon Dr. to US 290 West) – Storm Water Drainage & Pollution Control Maintenance Plan	EAPP ID No. 90091301 and 91050201
Barton Creek Blvd and Travis Cook Rd Improvements, CZP	EAPP ID No. 07022002
Brodie Lane Sidewalk Improvements Exception Request	EAPP ID No 11-071004034

## 9.0 DISCHARGES TO WATER QUALITY-IMPAIRED WATERS

Refer to attached Appendix documents 1 through 5 for a graphical representation of the five impaired watersheds that coincide with the Travis County MS4 and are addressed in this SWMP, as well as the areas of the watersheds within Travis County jurisdiction (shown as unincorporated area).

### 9.1 Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters with Approved TMDLs

*If the small MS4 discharges to an impaired water body with an approved TMDL, where storm water has the potential to cause or contribute to the impairment, the permittee shall include in the SWMP controls targeting the pollutant of concern along with any modified controls required in the TMDL and this section.*

*The SWMP must include a detailed description of all **targeted controls** to be implemented, such as identifying areas of focused effort or implementing additional BMPs to reduce the pollutant of concern in the impaired waters.*

*For each targeted control, the SWMP must include a **measurable goal** and an implementation schedule describing BMPs to be implemented during each year of the permit term.*

*If the MS4 is subject to a TMDL that identifies a WLA for permitted MS4 storm water sources, then the SWMP may identify it as the **benchmark**. When an aggregate allocation is used as a benchmark, all affected MS4 operators are jointly responsible for progress in meeting the benchmark and shall (jointly or individually) develop a monitoring/assessment plan.*

*If the pollutant of concern is **bacteria**, the permittee shall include **focused BMPs** addressing the below areas, as applicable, in the SWMP and implement as appropriate. If a TMDL I-Plan is available, the permittee may refer to the I-Plan for appropriate BMPs. The BMPs shall, as appropriate, address the following:*

- a. Sanitary Sewer Systems
- b. On-site Sewage Facilities
- c. Illicit discharges and Dumping
- d. Animal Sources
- e. Residential Education

*The permittee shall **monitor or assess progress** in achieving benchmarks and determine the effectiveness of BMPs, and shall include documentation of this monitoring or assessment in the SWMP and annual reports.*

*If by the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of the permit, the permittee **observes no progress toward the benchmark** either from program implementation or water quality assessments, the permittee shall identify alternate focused BMPs that address new or increased efforts towards the benchmark or, as appropriate, shall develop a new approach to identify the most significant sources.*

**9.1.1 Gilleland Creek, Segment 1428c** – Water quality criteria for *E. coli* were not achieved in Assessment Unit (AU) 01 downstream from Taylor Lane; stream does not support the primary contact recreation use.

**Program Description** – Since I-Plan approval, Travis County TNR initiated specifically-identified Management Measures as described in the TMDL I-Plan and will continue to implement the I-Plan commitments listed below and will also implement additional BMPs not in the approved I-Plan. Although the impairment is in one of five AUs, the implementation's scope is the entire watershed of Gilleland Creek that is within Travis County jurisdiction.

**Targeted Controls/BMPs:**

- A. Partners, including Travis County, coordinate on Management Measure 4.0 to develop a general campaign to raise public awareness of unregulated contributions of bacteria pollution, specifically pet waste.
- B. Per Management Measure 5.0, Travis County committed to developing and adopting equivalent water quality ordinances between government jurisdictions. Travis County will implement 2012 and 2013 code revisions to establish minimum setbacks between subdivision/non-residential site plan development and waterways in the Gilleland Creek watershed. The setbacks will allow for attenuation and reduction of bacteria discharges as water flows across a natural, non-pervious landscape.
- C. Travis County TNR is the OSSF authorized agent for the unincorporated areas of the watershed. The OSSF Program will increase awareness to the public and OSSF owners of City of Austin programs for cut over and Travis County will incentivize proactive OSSF repairs by waiver of permit fees. If an OSSF owner proposes repairs or improvements to a failing or deficient OSSF, prior to citation or notice of violation, the \$500 fee will be waived. (2 BMPs)
- D. Upon discovery of a sewage overflow, Travis County staff trained to recognize illicit discharges will notify the owner of the wastewater collection system (or the OSSF Authorized Agent, if applicable) or TCEQ of the discharge for follow up.

<b>Table 9.1.1</b> <b>BMPs for Water Quality Impaired Waters with an Approved TMDL – Bacteria</b> <b>Gilleland Creek</b>			
<b>BMP</b>	<b>Major Tasks</b>	<b>Measurable Goals</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
Increase Required Riparian Setbacks from New Development	Increase waterway setbacks in Gilleland Creek watershed to prevent an increase in bacteria load associated with new development. Setbacks are implemented from the centerline of each minor, intermediate, and major waterway within the Gilleland Creek watershed in Travis County jurisdiction. Travis County setbacks in this watershed are 100 feet for a minor waterway (defined as 64 to 320 acres drainage), 200 feet for an intermediate (320 – 640 acres) and 300 feet for a major waterway (>640 acres). Implement setbacks on subdivision and non-residential site plans.	No. of Development Applications and linear feet of setback area on each tract subject to waterway setback.	Annually
Incentivize OSSF Improvements	Seek Commissioners Court approval of OSSF application fee waiver for proactive OSSF repairs proposed before being cited for violations.	No. of repairs completed after providing a fee waiver	Year 2 – 5, reported annually
Public Outreach	Update Website with incentive information and send targeted mail outs (each year in years 2 – 5 to approximately 25% of OSSF owners in the watershed) to describe fee waiver initiative and City of Austin cutover initiative.	No. of mail outs sent	Year 2 – 5, reported annually
Notification of Illicit Discharges	Upon discovery of a sewage overflow, Travis County staff trained to recognize illicit discharges will notify the owner of the wastewater collection system (or the OSSF Authorized Agent, if applicable) of the discharge.	No. of notifications	Year 2 – 5, reported annually

Public Outreach on Pet Waste	Support existing initiatives under the Gilleland Creek TMDL I-Plan to educate the public on bagging and disposing of pet waste by placement of bags near walking trail in the Travis County NE Metro Park	Estimated number of bags dispensed to public	Annually
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## 9.2 Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters without Approved TMDLs

*The permittee shall also determine whether the permitted discharge is directly to one or more water quality impaired water bodies where a TMDL has not yet been approved by TCEQ and EPA. If the permittee discharges directly into an impaired water body without an approved TMDL, the permittee shall perform the following activities:*

*(1) Discharging a pollutant of concern.*

*a. Within the 1<sup>st</sup> year following the permit effective date, the permittee shall determine whether the small MS4 may be a source of the pollutant of concern by referring to the federal Clean Water Act Sec. 303(d) list and then determining if discharges from the MS4 would be likely to contain the pollutant of concern at levels of concern.*

*b. If the permittee determines that the small MS4 may discharge the pollutant of concern to an impaired water body without an approved TMDL, the permittee shall, no later than 2 years following the permit effective date, ensure that the SWMP includes focused BMPs, along with corresponding measurable goals, that the permittee will implement, to reduce, the discharge of the pollutant of concern that contributed to the impairment of the water body.*

*c. In addition, no later than 3 years following the permit effective date, the permittee shall submit a Notice of Change (NOC) to amend the SWMP to include any additional BMPs to address the pollutant of concern.*

*(2) Impairment of Bacteria. Where the impairment is for bacteria, the permittee shall identify potential significant sources and develop and implement focused BMPs for these sources. The permittee may implement the BMPs listed in Section 9.1 of this SWMP or proposed alternative BMPs as appropriate.*

**9.2.1 Walnut Creek, Segment 1428b** – As described in the 2012 303(d) list, water quality criteria for *E. coli* were not achieved in AU 05 upstream from Mopac; stream does not support the primary contact recreation use

**Program Description** – Although not approved, Travis County TNR has fully participated in the development of a TMDL I-Plan prepared to address the Walnut Creek impairment. Travis County TNR has made commitments to implement specific Management Measures following the TCEQ and EPA approvals. Due to the conflict between the SWMP Year 1 timeline, the post-approval TMDL timeline, and the uncertainty of what is ultimately approved in the I-Plan, Travis County TNR will initiate implementation of assessments and BMPs in accordance with the Year 1 timeline of the TMDL I-Plan that may approximately equate to Year 2 of the SWMP. However, for 2 BMPs proposed, implementation has already begun and results will be reported annually.

### **Targeted Controls/BMPs:**

A. Travis County TNR is the OSSF authorized agent for the unincorporated areas of the watershed. The OSSF Program will increase awareness to the public and OSSF owners of City of Austin programs for cut over and Travis County will incentivize proactive OSSF repairs by waiver of permit fees. If an OSSF owner proposes repairs or improvements to a failing or deficient OSSF, prior to citation or notice of violation, the \$500 fee will be waived. (2 BMPs)

B. Upon discovery of a sewage overflow, Travis County staff trained to recognize illicit discharges will notify the owner of the wastewater collection system (or the OSSF Authorized Agent, if applicable) or TCEQ of the discharge for follow up.

C. Travis County will implement 2012 and 2013 code revisions to establish minimum setbacks between subdivision/non-residential site plan development and waterways in the Walnut Creek watershed. The setbacks will allow for attenuation and reduction of bacteria discharges as water flows across a natural, non-pervious landscape.

D. Travis County will implement 3 inspection-related BMPs by focusing resources on compliance activities in the Walnut Creek watershed. Inspections will include privately-owned permanent BMP to determine if proper operation/maintenance occurs. Travis County may seek an informal or formal cooperative agreement with the North Austin Storm Water Quality Coalition (Coalition includes Wells Branch MUD and North Austin MUD MS4s) regarding implementation of permanent BMP inspections which can include acceptance by the County of qualified, documented BMP inspections conducted by the MUD in lieu of County BMP inspections. Also, compliance inspections of ongoing industrial/commercial activities and construction sites will determine if discharges of sanitary waste occur. As needed, informal or formal enforcement actions will be initiated to achieve corrective action.

**Table 9.2.1**  
**BMPs for Water Quality Impaired Waters without a TMDL – Bacteria**  
**Walnut Creek**

<b>BMP</b>	<b>Major Tasks</b>	<b>Measurable Goals</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
Incentivize OSSF Improvements	Seek Commissioners Court approval of OSSF application fee waiver for proactive OSSF repairs proposed before being cited for violations.	No. of repairs completed after providing a fee waiver	Year 2 – 5, reported annually
Public Outreach	Update Website with incentive information and send a targeted mail out to OSSF owners in the watershed to describe fee waiver initiative and City of Austin cutover initiative.	No. of mail outs sent	Year 2
Notification of Illicit Discharges	Upon discovery of a sewage overflow, Travis County staff trained to recognize illicit discharges will notify the owner of the wastewater collection system (or the OSSF Authorized Agent, if applicable) of the discharge.	No. of notifications	Year 2 – 5, reported annually
Increase Required Riparian Setbacks from New Development	Increase waterway setbacks in Walnut Creek watershed to prevent an increase in bacteria load associated with new development. Setbacks are implemented from the centerline of each minor, intermediate, and major waterway within the Walnut Creek watershed in Travis County jurisdiction. Travis County setbacks in this watershed are 100 feet for a minor waterway (defined as 64 to 320 acres drainage), 200 feet for an intermediate (320 – 640 acres) and 300 feet for a major waterway (>640 acres). Implement setbacks on subdivision and non-residential site plans.	No. of Development Applications and linear feet of setback area on each tract subject to waterway setback.	Annually

Privately Owned Permanent BMP Inspection	Travis County will implement a focused assessment of 22 privately-owned permanent storm water control structures within its jurisdiction in the Walnut Creek watershed to determine if these structures (generally, flood detention and water quality treatment impoundments) are properly operated and maintained. When not functioning or maintained properly in accordance with their design, Travis County will seek corrective action and compliance from the owner.	No. Inspections, Corrective Actions accomplished	Year 2 – 5, reported annually
Detection of Illicit Commercial/Industrial Discharges	Travis County will implement a focused assessment of commercial and industrial facilities within its jurisdiction in the Walnut Creek watershed to determine if inappropriate sanitary waste management results in illicit discharges to its MS4.	No. Inspections; Corrective Actions accomplished	Year 2 – 5, reported annually
Construction Site Sanitary Waste Management	Travis County will update its construction site inspection practices to evaluate sanitary waste management practices by construction site owners/operators	This is countywide implementation and is reported as inspection and enforcement outputs under MCM 3	n/a

### 9.2.2 Depressed Dissolved Oxygen Impairments

**Bull Creek, Segment 1403a** – As described in the 2012 303(d) list, water quality criteria for Dissolved Oxygen (DO) were not achieved in AUs 04 and 05, upstream from Spicewood Springs Rd/Yaupon intersection; stream does not support high aquatic life use

**Lake Austin, Segment 1403** – As described in the 2012 303(d) list, water quality criteria for DO were not achieved in AU 03 upstream from Quinlan Park; stream does not support high aquatic life use

**Program Description** – In Year 1, Travis County TNR will determine by reconnaissance if there are potential sources significant enough to contribute to the impairment discharging into the MS4 or discharging within these two watersheds from its jurisdiction that may be the source of oxygen demanding pollutants that are significant enough to adversely affect DO. If so, in Years 2 – 3, Travis County TNR will implement focused BMPs with the goal to reduce or eliminate identified sources. If necessary, an NOC will be submitted to add appropriately focused BMPs.

#### **Best Management Practices & Measurable Goals for Targeted Controls:**

A. During Year 1, TNR will use available GIS tools, file information, and field reconnaissance to determine if there is a potential for activities or facilities to be a source of oxygen demanding pollutants that discharge into the storm sewer system in the Bull Creek and Lake Austin impaired AUs.

B. If potential sources are found, Travis County TNR will inspect potential pollutant source facilities and activities in these watersheds and prepare inspection reports as a focused geographical area in its IDDE program. Regulatory inspections and informal or formal enforcement, as needed, will be initiated to address and eliminate detected discharges.

C. Travis County TNR will document and promptly report sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) and unauthorized discharges from TCEQ-permitted wastewater facilities and collection systems to the owner of the system or TCEQ for follow up.

D. Within the Bull Creek AU4 – AU5 watershed, Travis County, City of Austin, and others manage preserve land for the protection and enhancement of habitat supporting the aquatic-dependent Jollyville Plateau Salamander, as well terrestrial habitat for Golden-Cheeked Warblers

and Black-Capped Vireos. Protection activities on publicly-owned land result in miniscule development that removes the potential for discharges of biochemical oxygen demanding pollutants. Specifically, Travis County owns and manages the Sam Hamilton East, Ribelin, Concordia, Woodland, Richards, and Karnik tracts. Travis County and its partners seek to acquire additional acreage in the Bull Creek watershed. Future Travis County acquisitions will be reported.

<b>Table 9.2.2</b> <b>BMPs for Water Quality Impaired Waters without a TMDL – Dissolved Oxygen</b> <b>Bull Creek &amp; Lake Austin</b>			
<b>BMP</b>	<b>Major Tasks</b>	<b>Measurable Goals</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
Determine if MS4 is a source	GIS and file review, field reconnaissance	Report of findings	Year 1
Detection of Illicit Discharges	Compliance evaluation of facilities and activities in watershed	No. Inspections, Corrective Actions accomplished	If applicable, Year 2
Notification of illicit discharges	Document and report SSOs and unauthorized discharges to owner or TCEQ	No. of notifications	Annually
Endangered Species Management of Balcones Canyonland Preserve (BCP)	Land acquisition of parcels with Jollyville Plateau Salamander and songbird habitat in the impaired watershed; management of publicly-owned lands for natural resource protection using existing partnerships	No. acres acquired in watershed for the BCP	Annually

**9.2.3 Slaughter Creek, Segment 1427a** – As described in the 2012 303(d) list, biological monitoring indicates the stream does not meet criteria for the assigned aquatic life use, due to an impaired macro-invertebrate community. The TCEQ has categorized this impairment as 5b, indicating that further assessment of the impairment and the appropriateness of the water quality standard is necessary before proceeding with TMDL development.

**Program Description** – Implementation efforts to address the impairment are not prioritized under the State's Water Quality Management Plan. Travis County will consider assessing sources associated with the County's MS4 and implementing BMPs within its jurisdiction of this watershed if the status and category of the impairment is formally revised in the future. In the meantime, existing countywide BMPs outlined in this SWMP are sufficient to control or reduce contributions to the impairment.

## **PART III IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING**

### **1.1 RESPONSIBLE PARTIES FOR SWMP IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **1.1.1 Travis County Departments and Programs**

The Travis County TNR department is the responsible party for implementation of the majority of the BMPs in this SWMP, with other County departments responsible as indicated in Part I, Section 1.5.3, and in the individual BMP descriptions in Part II. Private entities assisting SWMP implementation may include contractors performing engineering design, services, construction, and maintenance activities for the County through contracts and purchase orders.

#### **1.1.2 Other MS4 Operators, Municipal ETJs, Special Districts**

No public or private entities or other MS4 operators are responsible for performing BMPs in the SWMP except for the responsibilities outlined in existing Interlocal Agreements (ILAs) with Austin, LCRA, and Pflugerville, as described in Part II Section 3.2.1 of this SWMP. The County could negotiate additional ILAs with other MS4 Operators, municipal ETJs, and special districts during this Permit Term, and any changes in the SWMP as a result of such agreements will be reported to TCEQ, including submitting NOCs if necessary.

### **1.2 EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR SWMP MEASURABLE GOALS**

The County will evaluate the effectiveness of the SWMP at reducing pollutant discharges to the County MS4 during the Permit Term primarily through successful performance and achievement of each of the BMP measurable goals listed, rather than on water quality sampling or monitoring data. The BMPs and associated tasks in the SWMP were selected in part because these practices have been proven to be successful for the County and other agencies when performed correctly. Therefore, if the County performs the BMP measurable goals successfully within the schedules indicated, the result should be a reduction in storm water pollutant discharges to the County MS4 during the Permit Term.

### **1.3 REPORTING**

#### **1.3.1 Noncompliance Notification for Endangerment of Health, Safety, or the Environment**

The County will report any noncompliance to the TCEQ which may endanger human health, safety, or the environment, in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 305.125(9). Report of such information will be provided orally or by electronic facsimile transmission (FAX) to the TCEQ regional office within 24 hours of becoming aware of the noncompliance. A written report will be provided by the County to the TCEQ regional office and to the TCEQ Enforcement Division (MC-224) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance. The written report will contain:

- A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
- The potential danger to human health or safety, or the environment;
- The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
- If the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and
- Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, and to mitigate its adverse effects.

### 1.3.2 Report Revisions and Additional Information

When Travis County becomes aware that it either submitted incorrect information or failed to submit any relevant facts in an NOI, NOT, or NOC, or any other report, it will promptly submit the facts or information to the TCEQ Executive Director or designee.

### 1.3.3 Annual Report Schedule

The County will submit a concise annual report to the TCEQ Executive Director, and the TCEQ Regional Office for Travis County, for each year of the permit term, and will make a copy of the annual report available to TCEQ personnel upon request. The County elects to use the County Fiscal Year, from October 1st to September 30th, as the reporting schedule for the Second Permit Term, as follows:

Reporting Periods	Dates	Annual Report Due to TCEQ:
Pre-permit/ partial Year 1	August 13, 2013 to September 30, 2014	This period Information will be included in the Year 1 Report
Year 1	October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015	December 31, 2015
Year 2	October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016	December 31, 2016
Year 3	October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017	December 31, 2017
Year 4	October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018	December 31, 2018
Year 5	October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2019	December 31, 2019

### 1.3.4 Annual Report Contents

The Annual Report will include as a minimum:

- The status of the compliance with permit conditions, an assessment of the appropriateness of the identified BMPs, progress towards achieving the statutory goal of reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP, the measurable goals for each of the MCMs, and an evaluation of the success of the implementation of the measurable goals;
- Status of any additional control measures implemented by the County;
- MCM activities performed between August 13, 2013 and permit issuance on December 13, 2013, and MCM activities performed in the partial Year 1 period between December 14, 2013 and September 30, 2014, will be included, under the appropriate headings, as part of the first year's annual report;
- A summary of the results of information collected and analyzed, if any, during the reporting period, including monitoring data used to assess the success of the program at reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP;
- A summary of any activities taken to address the discharge to impaired waterbodies, including any sampling results and a summary of the small MS4 BMPs used to address the pollutant of concern, if applicable;
- A summary of the storm water activities Travis County plans to undertake during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule);
- Proposed changes to the SWMP, including changes to any BMPs or any identified measurable goals that apply to the program elements;
- Description and schedule for implementation of additional BMPs that may be necessary, based on monitoring results, to ensure compliance with applicable TMDLs and implementation plans;
- The number of Travis County construction activities authorized under this general permit MCM 7 and the total number of acres disturbed;

- The number of non-Travis County construction activities that occurred within the MS4 , as noticed to the Travis County TNR Department development permit program by the construction operators as part of MCM 3 and 4;
- Notice that Travis County is relying on another government entity to satisfy some permit obligations (if applicable).

## **1.4 RECORD KEEPING**

The County will retain all records, a copy of General Permit TXR040000, and records of all data used to complete the application (NOI) for this permit and satisfy the public participation requirements, for a period of at least three (3) years, or for the remainder of the term of this permit, whichever is longer. The County will submit the records to the TCEQ Executive Director when requested. Copies of the SWMP will be retained at the offices of The Travis County TNR Department at 700 Lavaca Street, Austin, Texas, and posted on the County internet website.

### **1.4.1 Public Access to Records**

The County will make the records, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) and the SWMP, available to the public if requested in writing. A copy of the SWMP document will be made available within 2 working days following the request from the public. Other records will be provided within 10 working days, unless the request requires an unusual amount of time or effort to assemble. In which case, Texas law regarding the Public Information Act will be followed. Reasonable charges, in accordance with Texas law, may be levied by the County for researching and preparing any requested materials. The period during which records are required to be kept shall be automatically extended to the date of the final disposition of any administrative or judicial enforcement action that maybe instituted against the County.